



BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year 1919,

BY

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&c.*

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

1919.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Ald. H. NORTH, J.P.).

Chairman: County Alderman B. TURNER, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor A. MILNES.

Alderman J. W. BLACKBURN, J.P.

Alderman F. PRIESTLEY.

Alderman T. WESTERN.

Councillor F. W. H. AUTY.

Councillor W. BAGSHAW, J.P., C.C.

Councillor H. CROTHERS.

Councillor W. FENTON.

Councillor A. GREENWOOD.

Councillor F. OATES, J.P.

Councillor J. RAMSDEN.

Councillor A. J. RILEY.

Councillor W. H. SUMMERS.

Councillor J. WALSHAW.

Councillor N. WINFIELD.

JOSEPH HANSON CRAIK, Town Clerk.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman: THE MAYOR (Ald. H. NORTH, J.P.)

Vice-Chairman: Ald. F. PRIESTLEY.

Alderman T. WESTERN.

Councillor W. BAGSHAW, J.P., C.C.

Councillor E. BRUCE.

Councillor A. GREENWOOD.

Councillor J. RAMSDEN.

Councillor J. W. SCHOFIELD.

County Alderman B. TURNER,
O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor F. OATES, J.P.

Councillor H. CROTHERS.

County Alderman

J. W. TURNER, J.P.

County Councillor

E. TALBOT, J.P.

Mr. P. GROGAN.

Mr. W. J. INESON, J.P.

Mr. W. RUSHBY.

Mrs. G. R. C. FOX.

Miss G. E. TAYLOR.

ARTHUR S. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and School Medical Officer. } G. H. PEARCE.

Veterinary Inspector: GEORGE WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst: F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C., F.C.S. (Bradford).

Inspector of Nuisances: JOSEPH LINDLEY.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse: Sister EVANS.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances: } GEORGE MILNER
F. Q. BARRY.

Health Visitors and School Nurses: } Nurse MUSTO.
Nurse FARTHING.
Nurse MAUDSLEY.

Clerk and Secretary of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Miss K. M. SENIOR.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1919.

Area of Borough (in acres)	...	...	...	3,227
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate)				
		For Birth Rate		36,593
		For Death Rate		35,128
Population at Census of 1911	...	...	...	36,395
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1911	...	...	...	9,114
Tenements with more than two occupants per room at Census, 1911	...	No. 1,060; Population		6,975
Proportion per cent. to population in private families				19.3 p.c.
Average number of persons per house	...			Figures not reliable.
Density of Population per acre	...			ditto.
Number of Births	...	(Males 310)		
		(Females 306)		616
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	16.4
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1000 Births Registered				82
Number of Deaths, including	...	(Males 291)		
residents who died outside Batley		(Females 275)		566
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	16.1
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births	...	...		100.6
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1000 Births Registered				196
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	1.1
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	...			0.8
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	...			0.3
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 of Population (excluding Phthisis)	...	...	...	2.3
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	...			1.1
Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified under Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, and Local Government Board Regulations	...	...		448
Number of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified				69
Number of Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	...	...	...	26
Rateable Value	...	...	£171,693	15s. 0d.
Rate of 1d. in £1 produces	...	...		£655
Rainfall in inches	...	...		17.69
Number of wet days	...	...		157

In compiling this report the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as set out in Circular 66 of January, 1920, respecting information to be contained therein have been kept in view, as also the request of the Batley Health Committee that, in consideration of the heavy cost of printing, the report should be compressed to the lowest possible size, having due regard to efficiency. It is hoped the following pages have been so arranged as to comply, so far as is possible, with both the above-mentioned conditions.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

CENSUS, 1911.

Whole Borough.	Pop. per sq. mile.	Density per acre.	Ward Population.	Ward density per acre.
Population 36,395			East 12,148	Area 350 34.7
			West 8,171	„ 606 13.4
Area 3227 acres	7218	11.28	North 11,116	„ 1,087 10.2
			Soothill 4,960	„ 1,184 41.8

Year 1919.
Registrar General's
Estimate for
Calculation of
D. Rate, 35,128
B. Rate, 36,593

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1851.

Census	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Population	9308	14173	20868	27508	28719	30321	36395

Mortality in any district is always adversely affected when there are more than 400 persons to each square mile.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—Batley is a municipal borough constituted by Royal Charter, December 8th, 1868, consisting of four wards and governed by a Mayor, seven Aldermen and twenty Councillors. The borough has a separate Commission of the Peace. Geologically Batley is situated mostly upon clay, under which is sandstone through which is reached the various beds of coal. The situation is hilly, the highest point being 475 feet above sea level and the lowest 150. Batley is entirely an industrial town the chief occupations of the inhabitants being the manufacture of heavy woollen goods, shoddy and mungo. The Rag trade also employs a large proportion

of the inhabitants. The majority of the population not working in the numerous mills earn their living in the coal mines, at ironworks, on the railway, as teamers, general labourers, etc. More females than males are employed in the textile mills. A complete account of these matters is given on pages 6 to 11 in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer for the year 1914. As rags from all parts of the world are brought into the town it would be reasonable to expect that risk of infection would be likely to arise therefrom, but practical experience does not prove such to be the case. Apart from the dust in connection with this and similar trades, also the risk of contracting anthrax, run by workers in wool, there appears to be no particular occupation in Batley exercising an exceptionally adverse influence on the public health.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.—The numbers for 1919 for the Borough of Batley are:—

Parliamentary, 18,314; Local Government, 16,001.

RATEABLE VALUE.—Full, £171,693 15s. 0d.; Assessable, £168,926 5s. 0d. A penny rate after making allowances for appeals against new assessments equals £655.

MARRIAGES.—As in previous years I am informed by the Superintendent Registrar these figures are unobtainable.

POOR LAW RELIEF distributed in the Parish of Batley is as under:—

1911—£1,023 10s. 3d.	1915—£1,624 9s. 0d.
1912—£ 979 16s. 11d.	1916—£1,576 3s. 2d.
1913—£1,060 15s. 7d.	1917—£1,545 16s. 9d.
1914—£1,381 17s. 6d.	1918—£1,964 5s. 8d.
1919—£3,466 7s. 1d.	(Miners' Strike).

METEOROLOGY.—The prevailing wind is westerly for about nine months annually.

Year	Number of Days Rainfall	Inches	Year	Number of Days Rainfall	Inches
1910	182	30.26.	1915	157	31.40.
1911	172	23.52.	1916	194	30.88.
1912	200	37.10.	1917	162	21.8.
1913	166	23.98.	1918	150	19.8.
1914	179	28.62.	1919	157	17.69.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER FORMS OF GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF, apart from the Poor Law, are obtained at the Batley and District Hospital established in 1878, supported by voluntary contributions, and containing 45 beds, the Dewsbury Infirmary, and the Bradford and Leeds Infirmaries.

**Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1919 and Previous Years.**

Year.	Estimated Population.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1910.....	36,818	823	22.3	107	130	516	14.0
1911.....	36,435	852	23.3	160	187.7	637	17.4
1912.....	36,602	872	23.8	100	114.6	513	14.0
1913.....	36,775	852	23.1	98	115	517	14.0
1914.....	36,949	817	22.1	122	149	564	15.2
1915.....	36,355	749	20.6	89	118	661	18.1
1916.....	For B. Rate	714	18.6	88	123.2	572	16.2
	38,227						
1917.....	For D. Rate	595	15.7	69	115.9	559	16.6
	35,135						
1918.....	For B. Rate	612	16.8	76	124.1	641	19.7
	37,678						
1919.....	For D. Rate	616	16.4	62	100.6	566	16.1
	33,801						
	For B. Rate						
	36,422						
	For D. Rate						
	32,506						
	For B. Rate						
	36,593						
	For D. Rate						
	35,128						

Total Population at all Ages—36,395
 Total Families or Separate Occupiers—9,115 } At Census 1911
 Area of District in Acres—3,227.

**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during
the Year 1919.**

*(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1919 have been used for the purposes
of this Table.)*

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
		All Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough.	Dip'theria	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under Two Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	
England and Wales	18.5	13.8	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.47	9.59	89	
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	19.0	13.8	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.45	12.24	93	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	18.3	12.6	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.39	8.67	90	
London	18.3	13.4	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.47	16.22	85	
BATLEY	16.4	16.1	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.31	6.49	100.6	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BATTLE FOR THE YEARS 1912 TO 1919.

YEAR										YEAR									
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919			1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	
Enteric Fever	2	1	4	2	4	2	5		Pneumonia	32	32	54	54	45	46	56	32		
Small Pox			1						Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	9	7	4	7	6	2	2	10		
Measles	21	2	5	27	2	32	13	4	Diarrhoea and En- teritis	4	30	24	9	10	12	8	4		
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		Appendicitis	3	2	2	3	4	1	3	3		
Whooping Cough .	3	5	7	16	9	9	5	1	Cirrhosis of Liver...	3	5	3	1		4		1		
Diphtheria and Croup	5		6	18	21	6	5	3	Alcoholism		1	1							
Influenza	13	9	4	9	12	3	104	83	Nephritis and Brights Disease	26	32	20	43	25	34	23	25		
Erysipelas	1		1		1				Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	2		2	1	2			
Phthisis	35	20	45	35	31	40	36	30	Accidents and Di- seases of Preg- nancy and Partu- rition	3	2	5	7	5	1	1	3		
Tuberculous Menin- gitis	7	9	9	11	7	7	2	3	Congenital Debility, Malformation or Premature Birth	45	38	39	35	31	29	33	30		
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	8	9	8	10	5	4	9	Violent Deaths ...	8	12	17	15	19	9	14	11		
Cancer	32	40	40	36	47	46	51	39	Suicide	2	3	4	6	3	3		3		
Rheumatic Fever	1	6	5	3	1	5	1		Other Defined Di- seases	136	151	148	145	168	136	154	140		
Meningitis	4	5	11	3	7	1	4	5	Diseases ill defined or unknown	1		2	3	1		1			
Heart Disease	51	55	46	96	60	65	47	67											
Bronchitis	54	40	45	68	40	60	56	58											

The Birth rate calls for no special comment, having regard to the conditions resulting from the war, although there is a slight improvement on the previous year. Comparison may be made with the figures for England and Wales. On page XXIX. of the Report for 1913-14 of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board it is shewn that the fertility rates amongst textile workers are minus 23 per cent., and the rates of infant mortality are plus 19 per cent. The statement is also made that "the two rates vary inversely in the case of textile workers, among whom the practice of purposeful avoidance of fertility is stated to be common."

The following Table respecting illegitimate births is of interest, showing that whilst the number of such births has increased during recent years, the illegitimate death rate—enormous as it is when compared with the infantile death rate for the whole borough (100.6 per 1,000 births registered)—shews a slight tendency to fall at present as may be hoped for, having regard to the special attention given to illegitimate children and their mothers since the opening of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.					
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered
1908	28	32.5	1914	43	52.6
1909	21	28.5	1915	30	40.0
1910	34	41.3	1916	28	39.0
1911	40	46.9	1917	32	53.7
1912	41	47.0	1918	41	66.9
1913	39	45.7	1919	51	82.9

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.					
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered
1908	8	28.5	1914	10	23.2
1909	7	33.4	1915	7	23.3
1910	10	29.4	1916	6	21.4
1911	9	22.5	1917	4	12.5
1912	6	14.6	1918	9	21.9
1913	7	17.9	1919	10	19.6

Influenza was the great cause of the rise in the death rate during 1919, 83 deaths being due to it, as also was the case in the previous year when 104 was the number. It is, of course, one of the infectious diseases, and the deaths from it go to swell the death rate under that heading. On the other hand it is impossible to control the spread of Influenza in a community in the same manner as other infectious diseases are kept in hand by the Health Department of a town. Immunity from attack rests largely with the inhabitants themselves. Of other preventable diseases the principal causes of death were Tubercular conditions 42. Cancer 39, Heart Disease 67, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases 100, with Nephritis and Bright's Disease 25, add largely to the total. Thirty deaths were due to Congenital Debility, Premature Birth etc., conditions largely, but not entirely, due to Syphilis as are some forms of disease of the heart and blood vessels. Diarrhoeal diseases shew a considerable decline due in no small degree to the use of dried milk amongst infants. Had it not been for Influenza the number of deaths in Batley during 1919 would have been 483, a lower number than in any year since 1910.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Borough of Batley is furnished with a constant supply of water from its own reservoirs situated amongst the hills near Holmfirth. An additional supply is obtained from the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Board. The Urban District of Soothill Upper was supplied with water by the Halifax Corporation, and the part of that district absorbed into Batley still retains this source of supply. Being in the hilly part of the town there have been frequent complaints respecting shortage of supply during the summer. This it is stated is due to certain defects on the pipe line owing to intermittent colliery subsidencies, and the remedy is the construction of a storage reservoir in the Soothill area. Apart from inconvenience, danger to health is likely to arise when the water supply there fails, because the inhabitants make use of certain wells which bacteriological examination proved to be polluted and unfit for human consumption in 1918, when several cases of Enteric Fever were traced to this well water supply. Warnings, both verbal and by printed placard, were is-

He states 62 of them cannot be converted to water closets until sewers are provided. It is highly desirable that the remainder should be converted without undue delay.

SCAVENGING.—Particulars respecting the Horsfall Destructor are given in previous Annual Reports. During 1919 the number of loads of refuse consumed was 7,854, 5,277 were tipped, and 233 taken by farmers. It would be a great advantage if the present system of collection of household refuse by horses and carts could be abolished and motor haulage substituted. Time would be saved and the argument that tips are necessary, owing to the length of time and labour involved in carting to the destructor, apart from cost, would no longer hold. There have been various complaints respecting the tips. The practice generally of tipping refuse cannot be defended where it is possible to deal with it in the only sanitary manner, viz., destruction by fire. Householders are not free from blame in this matter. If they would cease depositing in ash bins and other receptacles, paper, foodstuffs, vegetable refuse, tea leaves, and other similar materials, and would take the trouble to burn not more than about two pounds weight on the kitchen fire each week they would not only keep their ash pits and bins in a much less insanitary condition, with benefit to the community, but would save the carting of at least 500 tons of refuse yearly. There is, of course, no reason why they should not burn all their refuse of the above-mentioned nature. It simply needs the will, is quite practicable, and in these days of high rates those who pay them would be the gainers financially.

Year	Loads of Refuse.			Cost of Scavenging	No. of covered metal bins	No. of fixed Brick Receptacles
	Burnt	Tipped	Sent to Farmers			
				£ s. d.		
1910	12076	1272	2700	3319 14 1	No record	No record
1911	10343	3443	2469	3289 18 11	No record	No record
1912	8848	4140	1492	2868 17 4	No record	No record
1913	7948	3615	700	2054 13 6	2981	1036
1914	4221	7400	260	1883 18 9	3149	1040
1915	4777	6584	260	1971 17 4	3182	1053
1916	8051	2809	312	1947 16 6	3249	1023
1917	6581	3784	250	3143 2 1	3249	1023
1918	6317	3493	222	4483 4 9	3249	1023
1919	7854	5277	223	6660 1 5	3249	1023

The above figures are supplied by the Inspector of Nuisances.

It is specially necessary that the owners of all dilapidated ashes receptacles be called upon to repair them, and that the bye-laws respecting manure accumulations be strictly enforced.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.—Application has been made to the Inspector of Nuisances for the particulars specified as being required under this heading on page 2 of the “Memorandum as to contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1919” Memo $\frac{9}{\text{med}}$ January, 1920, and the following is inserted as received from that officer:—

Total number of inspections made in 1919	3376
Informal notices served	165
Informal notices complied with	140
Statutory notices served	3
Statutory notices complied with	6
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1918	33
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1919	43
Total number of nuisances reported at close of 1919	139
Total number of nuisances abated at close of 1919 (including those outstanding Dec. 31st, 1918)	129
Total summonses or other legal proceedings	5
Complaints registered	244
Number of house gullies emptied	6549
Number of smoke observations	171
Number of Statutory Notices served	3
Number of Informal Notices served	20

Classified statement of number of places visited, infected houses, slaughterhouses, cowsheds and dairies, bakehouses, common lodging houses, offensive trades, fried fish places, ice cream places, workshops and mills, inspection of drains, houses damp or roof defective, eave spouting and rain water pipes, stopped or defective drains, keeping animals, manure accumulation, houses overcrowded, etc. Defects or Nuisances discovered varied, including stoppages, leakages, etc. Owner or agent requested to remedy defect and the same complied with.

Common lodging houses:—General condition—clean.

Offensive trades:—General condition—fair. Occasional effluvium complaints.

March 22nd, 1920.

J. LINDLEY.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are four Common Lodging Houses, one for males and females, and the remainder for males only. Beds available are for married couples 5, single men 113, single women 6. Their condition is, generally speaking, fair, but sufficient attention is not given by the occupiers to open windows and the requirements of the bye-laws generally.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. — Five tripe boiling establishments, at one of which fat rendering is carried on together with the manufacture of chicken food from condemned food supplies at the ports. Complaints are received of foul odours from this latter establishment. No bye-laws respecting Offensive Trades have been adopted by the Corporation.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Bye-laws were adopted in 1889. There are no houses of this nature in the Borough. It is desirable that regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms (Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, Sec. 17 (7), should be adopted. Recently a case caused some difficulty which these regulations would have covered.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.—A great need is regular inspection of dwellinghouses, and the compelling of offenders to cleanse those which are in such a state as to constitute a nuisance. The Health Visitors not infrequently report such cases. The removal of manure accumulation and compliance with the Nuisance bye-laws is also of great importance. Frequent inspection of places where food is prepared, and the strict enforcement of the bye-laws respecting registered premises, especially cowsheds and dairies, where slackness is observed is necessary.

SCHOOLS.—Reference is made in the Report on School Medical Inspection which forms the latter part of this volume.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—The following Table shews the milk supply of Batley since 1910. During the last 3 or 4 years occasional supplies have been sent in from the country, but generally speaking all milk is produced within a radius of 5 miles of the town.

Year	Cowsheds	Cows.	Cowkeepers	Cowkeepers who are also Milk purveyors.	Purveyors living in Borough.	Purveyors living outside Borough
1910	... 68 ...	No record	... 37 ...	No record	... 16 ...	... 26 ...
1911	... 77 ...	No record	... 39 ...	No record	... 17 ...	... 26 ...
1912	... 70 ...	438	... 33 ...	No record	... 35 ...	... 27 ...
1913	... 64 ...	418	... 31 ...	22	... 14 ...	... 27 ...
1914	... 64 ...	401	... 30 ...	22	... 39 ...	... 27 ...
1915	... 64 ...	385	... 30 ...	22	... 42 ...	... 29 ...
1916	... 54 ...	385	... 24 ...	24	... 40 ...	... 23 ...
1917	... 55 ...	338	... 23 ...	47	... 35 ...	... 29 ...
1918	... 44 ...	321	... 24 ...	24	... 39 ...	... 30 ...
1919	... *42 ...	296	... 23 ...	23	... 11 ...	... 27 ...

* Occupied. There are sixteen cowsheds in addition not occupied.

The minimum cubic air space for each cow in a properly lighted and ventilated cowshed should not be less than 800 feet.

The following Table shews the cubic capacity per cow in Batley cowsheds:—

Air space per cow.	No. of sheds.
Over 1000 cubic feet	4
Over 800 and under 1000 cubic feet	5
Over 600 and under 800 cubic feet	27
Over 400 and under 600 cubic feet	19
Over 300 and under 400 cubic feet	3

Only nine of the 58 (42 occupied) cowsheds comply with the generally accepted standard. Most of them are kept fairly clean, but they are not thoroughly cleansed and limewashed throughout twice yearly in every instance.

The following table gives the results of milk sampling in Batley for a period of 30 years and for the last 5 years :—

Year	Samples taken	Results supplied by the Public Analyst			Sum-moneses	Convictions
		Genuine	Poor Quality	Adul-terated		
		%				
1890	14	9=64	4	1	1	1
1891	23	14=61	7	2	2	1
1892	25	13=52	8	4	1	1
1893	15	10=66	4	1	—	—
1894	27	22=81	5	—	—	—
1895	22	18=82	4	—	—	—
1896	22	15=68	7	—	—	—
1897	24	11=45	11	2	3	3
1898	21	18=85	3	—	—	—
1899	24	19=79	4	1	1	1
1900	25	6=24	17	2	1	1
1901	19	2=10	10	7	2	2
1902	29	9=13	15	5	3	3
1903	25	9=36	12	4	3	3
1904	19	6=31	11	2	—	—
1905	33	31=93	—	2	—	—
1906	36	34=94	—	2	1	1
1907	33	27=82	4	2	1	1
1908	31	25=80	3	3	1	1
1909	29	27=93	1	1	—	—
1910	58	38=65	11	9	3	3
1911	69	56=81	—	13	3	3
1912	74	56=75	5	13	1	1
1913	69	66=95	2	1	—	—
1914	71	58=81	3	10	2	2
1915	75	63=84	6	6	2	2
1916	72	51=70	8	13	3	3
1917	61	45=73	3	13	3	3
1918	49	24=49	10	15	4	4
1919	45	28=62	1	16	5	5
Totals	1139	810=71%	169	150	46	45

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE LAST
FIVE YEARS, 1915-1919.

	302	211=69%	28	63	17	17
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Yearly average for 30 years, 1890-1919.

Number of samples taken 1139

Genuine samples ... 71%

Other... ... 29%

Yearly average for 5 years, 1915-1919.

Number of samples taken 302

Genuine samples ... 69%

Other... ... 31%

Those samples reported to be "Poor Quality" are just over the border line, and for legal purposes must be classified other than adulterated, although actually most of them have doubtless had skimmed milk added if not water.

It appears from the foregoing Table that in round figures practically one out of every three milk samples taken during the last thirty years from milk purveyors in Batley for analysis by the Public Analyst has been reported by him to be other than genuine. If those reported as "Poor Quality" are added the proportion is further lowered. During the last five years the figures are not quite so good as this, whilst the number of samples taken was less. Systematic sampling should be practiced at any time of the day or week, and more samples be taken. In my opinion this is the only way to improve the quality of the milk supply in the town. The milk purveyors know from experience when it is probable, and when it is extremely improbable, that samples for analysis will be demanded from them. More careful and cleanly methods in distribution on the part of the purveyors is necessary. There should also be frequent examinations of milk samples for dirt which finds its way into the milk during and after milking. Only one sample was taken with this object during 1919, the result being certified as doubtful, the sample containing, according to the Analyst's report, 33.3 parts per million of dirt.

This is so often the cause of death in infants through the onset of epidemic diarrhoea. The extensive use of dried milk in Batley during the last few years, in consequence of its introduction at the Welfare Centres, has not only prevented any shortage in the supply of milk to all children under five years of age whose parents would take the trouble to fetch it, but has been the means of saving the lives of a number of infants who would have been exposed to the risk of death from epidemic diarrhoea had ordinary milk been given them, prevented the onset of rickets, and saved a considerable sum of money to parents or guardians of such children, in consequence of the dried milk being purchasable from the Welfare Centres at a considerable reduction when compared with the price of ordinary milk.

In November, 1917, Mr. George Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S., a Veterinary Surgeon practicing in the district, was appointed to undertake the inspection of Dairy Cows in the Borough. The inspections are made twice yearly, Mr. Whitehead's reports being given below. An important point is that the cows proved to be tubercular are sold, and the cowkeepers refuse to

give any information as to their destination or who purchases. Quarterly inspections would be an advantage, once every six months being too long an interval.

Dr. Pearce,
Medical Officer of Health.

Bank Foot House,
Batley.

Sir,—

I have pleasure in laying before you my first Report re Inspection (Veterinary) during the months December 1917, and January, 1918, of the Milk Cows in this Borough.

I have inspected in the 20 Cowsheds 333 Milk Cows, and considering the present foodstuffs, they are in satisfactory condition.

I forwarded to the County Hall, Wakefield, for Microscopical and Bacteriological examinations the following samples of milk:—

Sample. 1.—E. B.'s, C——— H——— Farm, January 1st, 1918. Dr. Sutherland phoning January 5th advising stoppage of the sale of milk from this cow to the public. On January 14th, Dr. Sutherland asked for another sample of milk from this cow which I duly forwarded. On February 20th Dr. Sutherland phoned that after due examination this was not a case of Tuberculosis of the Udder.

Sample II.—E. B.'s, C—— H—— Farm, January 1st, 1918. Dr. Sutherland phoning January 24th, markedly Tubercular, a positive case of Tuberculosis. E. B—— informed me on my visit, January 24th, that he had disposed of the beast.

Sample III.—W. B——, H—— C——, January 2nd,
1918. Dr. Sutherland phoning January 24th,
markedly Tubercular, a positive case of Tubercu-
losis. I understand B—— disposed of this
cow. Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S., Vet. Inspector.

Dr. Pearce, Bank Foot House, Batley.
 Medical Officer of Health. August, 1919.
 Sir,—

The whole of the Cows inspected in the Borough of Batley are in satisfactory condition, mostly heavier in flesh, due to green food.

I detected no Tubercular Udder or any Cow exhibiting clinical symptoms of Tuberculosis. Yours faithfully,
 GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S., Vet. Inspector.

Dr. Pearce, Bank Foot House, Batley
 Medical Officer of Health. December 31st, 1919.
 Sir,—

I have pleasure in again submitting the result of my inspections of the 282 Milk Cows in the Borough of Batley during the months of May and October last. Although not in pre-war condition, the Cows (excepting four, which were very low in condition, but not clinically Tubercular) were in satisfactory condition. I detected two cases of Mastitis (not Tubercular), the milk from each being destroyed by the owners.

I detected no case of Tubercular Udder.

Yours faithfully, GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.
 Veterinary Surgeon.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917, and Local Government Board's Circular of 27th October, 1913. Application has been made to the Inspector of Nuisances, who is also Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, for particulars of all samples and results under the above Regulations during the eight years which have elapsed since the institution of the 1912 Regulations, and the following is inserted as received from that officer:—

“The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912:—Two samples of preserved cream purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst. Result, genuine and complied with these Regulations.”

March 20th, 1920. J. LINDLEY.

MILK (MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.
 —The operation of this Order commenced in Batley, June 4th, 1918.

Year	No. of lbs. full cream dried milk given	No. of Mothers to whom full cream dried milk given	Average No. of weeks milk supplied per mother
1918	963	53	10
1919	976	52	10

On April 10th, 1918, the Sanitary Committee resolved that the basis for relief under the Order should be 6s. per head per family. On October 9th, 1918, the Committee increased the amount of the basis to 6s. 6d. per head. This figure is arrived at by taking the total income of the family from all sources and deducting the rent. The sum remaining is then divided by the number of members of the family, and if this works out at not more than 6s. 6d. per head dried milk (Glaxo) is supplied in accordance with the terms of the Order. In every instance the father or, if unavailable, the mother or guardian, is required to sign a declaration as to the total amount of weekly income. The person who actually receives the dried milk is obliged to sign a receipt for the amount handed over on each occasion. The declaration and signatures of receipt are contained on separate cards for each family which are filed in the Public Health Offices, and are open for inspection at any time by the auditors or other duly authorised persons. Each month a report of the amount of dried milk distributed under the Order is made to the Sanitary Committee together with a bill of the cost involved which is ordered to be paid. These reports correspond with the entries on the cards signed by those persons receiving benefit. The dried milk is provided from the supply (approximating £1,500 worth annually) which is obtained in the name of the Medical Officer of Health for sale to mothers at the Welfare Centres, in which the Town Council up to the present has not been financially concerned.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Between March 25th and December 11th, the following diseased and unsound food was surrendered:

Tubercular Beast's Carcasses and offal 10, Tubercular quarters of Beef 13, Tubercular Heads 12, Tongues 4, Internal Organs 39 lots, Non-Tubercular Internal Organs 4 lots, Frozen quarters of Beef 6, Frozen Carcasses of Mutton 43, Rabbits 392, Frozen Eggs 10 tons.

The sanitary condition of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale is in some instances far below a reasonable standard but, generally speaking, whilst the conditions throughout the town are not bad in this respect there is room for improvement structurally. Lighting, ventilation, and frequent cleansing need special attention. The practice of exposing food in shops where no protection is afforded from the dust blown on to it from the streets, the exposure to flies and blue bottles in shop windows of sweetmeats and confectionery—the former often for very lengthy periods—and the carrying of food uncovered through the streets are very insanitary practices which cannot be too strongly condemned. It needs little thought to realise what the condition of sweets must be after exposure in a shop window to the attentions of blue bottles for some days. The danger to the health of persons consuming them is not inconsiderable. Successful prosecutions have been undertaken in other towns against offenders in these respects.

The sanitary condition of the bakehouses of the town is not of the best, the difficulty being to induce more frequent and thorough cleansing.

The structural condition of all the slaughterhouses and their situation so far as adjoining property is concerned cannot be described as meeting modern requirements even in a minor degree. During recent years practically all slaughtering has been done in the two slaughterhouses of the Batley and Dewsbury Co-operative Societies at Batley and Batley Carr respectively. All the old arguments against private slaughterhouses in favour of public abattoirs have been strengthened by practical experience of war conditions and central slaughtering. If the public had only a partial idea of the amount of disease in animals slaughtered for food they would indignantly demand the immediate institution of central slaughtering and the inspection of all carcases and organs by qualified meat inspectors regardless of cost, whilst the opposition of the meat trade would be overcome if compensation was paid to the butcher in cases where he had purchased in good faith at a fair price, and the animals were found on slaughter to be unfit for food. In February, 1919, the second Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Barry, who held a Meat Inspector's Certifi-

cate, received his discharge from the army and resumed his duties in Batley. He obtained another appointment in May and left the town. Having regard to the fact that practically nothing was being done in connection with housing, that slaughtering was almost entirely confined to the two places previously mentioned, and that the duties performed by the Inspectors generally had decreased owing to war conditions I advised the Committee that there was not at that time more work than could reasonably be performed by the Inspector of Nuisances with the Assistant Inspector, and that it would not be necessary to appoint a second Assistant in the place of Mr. Barry until more normal activities were resumed. The Committee adopted my view, and at the close of 1919 the conditions had not altered. There are 15 slaughterhouses, of which 8 are stated to be registered, although it is questionable if legally such would be found to be correct were full investigation made back to 1875, and 7 are licensed annually for twelve months. No licences have been renewed since 1918, but it appears from information received that in two cases some slaughtering has taken place during 1919 without licenses.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Apart from the 45 samples of milk previously referred to, the Inspector reports that the only other samples taken for analysis were White Pepper 3, Ground Ginger 1, Self-Raising Flour 1, Coffee 1, all genuine, and Baking Powder 2, one of which was adulterated.

Five prosecutions were ordered by the Sanitary Committee:

- New Milk, adulterated with 13.6 per cent. of added water, fined £5 and 10s. 6d. costs.
- New Milk, adulterated with 12.4 per cent. of added water, fined £5 and 11s. 6d. costs.
- New Milk, adulterated with 7.7 per cent. of added water, fined £10 and 18s. 6d. costs.
- New Milk, adulterated with 6.5 per cent. of added water, fined £5 and 11s. 6d. costs.
- Baking Powder, adulterated with Sulphate of Lime, fined £5 and £2 18s. 6d. costs.

Two genuine New Milks contained Boric Acid. The other adulterated milk cases were considered by the Sanitary Committee not bad enough to justify legal proceedings because not one New Milk exceeded 5.41 per cent. of added water.

One sample of New Milk was examined for dirt. 33.3 per million parts of sediment were found.—Certified doubtful.

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious Diseases.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1919.

Cases during years when printed report not available.				NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified										Total cases notified in each locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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...	Small-pox

Isolation Hospitals, Oakwell Joint Hospital, Birstall. Dewsbury Joint Hospital, Earlsheaton.

Table shewing the Death Rate in Batley from Zymotic Diseases since 1884.

Year.	Rate per 1000	Year.	Rate per 1000
1884	5.6	1902	2.3
1885	3.6	1903	1.9
1886	3.1	1904	5.8
1887	4.8	1905	2.9
1888	2.1	1906	3.5
1889	3.6	1907	1.7
1890	2.2	1908	2.5
1891	3.1	1909	0.7
1892	4.4	1910	0.7
1893	5.1	1911	2.7
1894	1.8	1912	1.0
1895	2.0	1913	1.0
1896	4.0	1914	1.2
1897	3.2	1915	2.0
1898	3.0	1916	1.3
1899	2.4	1917	1.8
1900	3.4	1918	1.1
1901	3.6	1919	0.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.—A diminution from 807 to 152 in the number of cases of MEASLES notified during the years 1917 to 1919 is welcome, and it is pleasing to know that at last, in consequence of a communication from the Local Government Board the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health during recent years have resulted in Hospital accommodation being provided by the Oakwell Joint Hospital Board, but not by the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board, for necessitous cases where the home circumstances are bad. Fifty-one lives have been sacrificed to Measles during the last four years, a much larger figure than from any of the other acute infectious diseases, excluding Influenza, and as persons practically never die from Measles in the houses of the more well-to-do classes of the community, hospital accommodation should result in life saving. All known cases are promptly visited and appropriate advice is given verbally and by printed pamphlet through the agency of the Health Visitors. The rules for exclusion of school children are dealt with in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

A diminution in the notifications of DIPHTHERIA is recorded. Very strict observation is kept on all school children who are contacts of Diphtheria patients. They are always immediately excluded from school and not re-admitted until two successive negative swabs taken at intervals of not less than one week have been obtained by the Medical Officer. Suspicious cases notified by Head Teachers and Attendance Officers as Mumps are treated in the same manner where thought desirable. Diphtheria Antitoxin is obtainable free of charge by medical practitioners on request, but facilities thus afforded are hardly ever taken advantage of, the practitioners being disinclined to inject Antitoxin preferring this remedy to be used after the patient has been removed to hospital. Such is regrettable, an early use of the remedy being essential. The Town Council has not been called upon to pay any fees for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin during 1919, although willing to do so where necessary.

SCARLET FEVER was of a very mild type, cases often being unrecognised until peeling commenced, consequently it is reasonable to assume more persons became infected. From three separate houses 4, 2, and 2 cases were notified, the cases occurring at different periods of the year in each house but the occupants affected in each separate house being attacked together. Two instances of return cases occurred (a) patient discharged from hospital July 31 with history of discharge from ears, second case in same house notified August 28 (b) patient discharged from hospital February 10, second case in same house notified February 14.

Only two cases of ENTERIC FEVER occurred. One was a boy of 14 who had partaken of Mussels purchased in Batley market. Investigation proved they had come from certain West Lancashire mussel beds and samples taken later from the stall keeper by the Medical Officer of Health which had come from the same beds, were found on bacteriological examination to be unfit for human consumption. A report was made to the Batley Health Committee by the Medical Officer of Health and copies forwarded to the Ministry of Health, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, together with the Fishmonger's Company and the local authority in West Lancashire. The Fishmonger's Company took up the matter, their

Inspector, Mr. Hattersley, visited Batley, interviewed the Medical Officer, and later proceeded to the beds in question, took samples which on bacteriological examination were also found to be polluted and unfit for human consumption. The matter then remained in the hands of the Ministry of Health and the other Authorities. The second case was that of a man, aged 49, whose blood gave a positive widal reaction on March 28, notification was received on the following day; but the patient had died when the house was visited immediately after notification. In this case information was obtained of mussels being consumed, and in the absence of any other likely source of infection it is reasonable to assume polluted shellfish was the cause of death. Two cases were notified as Enteric Fever, which, on being visited by the Medical Officer of Health, were obviously not clinically such. One was a youth of 17 and the other a woman of 73. No blood had been taken for examination before notification. This was done by the Medical Officer of Health, and the result was returned negative in each case. The decline in the incidence of Enteric Fever in Batley has accompanied the abolition of privy middens which was strongly opposed at the time even by persons of some education and standing in the town.

PNEUMONIA (acute primary 31, acute influenzal 36) was notified in accordance with the Regulations of 1919 67 times. In 29 of these the patient was nursed in the living room of the house where the cooking and domestic work was performed and the other occupants spent their time. Seventeen of the houses contained two rooms, twenty-two three rooms, thirteen four rooms, and fifteen five rooms and upwards. Seven of the patients had died before notification was received. In every instance where hospital accommodation was offered it was refused by the patient, or relatives on behalf of the patient.

MALARIA was notified on twelve occasions. The patients were all returned soldiers who had contracted the disease abroad. In three instances notification was received from a certain doctor, but on the house being visited the same day as notification was received, it was stated the patient was at his work.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table gives the figures for Batley for the last twenty years:—

Year	No. of cases of Phthisis	Notifica- tions of Tubercular Diseases	Deaths from Phthisis	Phthisis Death rate	Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases	Death rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Total Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	Removals to Hospital
1900	...	...	50	1.7	14	0.4	2.1	...
1901	...	...	33	1.1	17	0.5	1.6	...
1902	...	...	24	0.8	10	0.3	1.1	...
1903	...	...	36	1.2	26	0.8	2.0	...
1904	...	...	33	1.1	29	0.9	2.0	...
1905	...	...	34	1.1	27	0.8	1.9	...
1906	...	...	26	0.8	15	0.5	1.3	...
1907	...	...	33	1.1	15	0.4	1.5	...
1908	...	...	33	1.1	21	0.6	1.7	6
1909	...	...	29	0.9	24	0.7	1.6	—
1910	...	...	27	0.7	12	0.3	1.0	—
1911	...	...	34	0.9	23	0.6	1.5	—
1912	66	...	35	0.9	16	0.4	1.4	—
1913	80	44	20	0.5	17	0.4	1.0	12
1914	89	43	45	1.2	18	0.5	1.7	25
1915	106	39	35	0.9	19	0.5	1.4	44
1916	133	32	31	0.8	17	0.4	1.3	55
1917	136	19	40	1.1	12	0.3	1.5	62
1918	109	16	36	1.1	6	0.1	1.2	31
1919	69	26	30	0.8	12	0.3	1.1	41

The treatment of the disease is in the hands of the West Riding County Council. Some benefit is derived by those persons who are sent by the County Council to a Sanatorium but, in the majority of instances on return to their usual conditions of life, the gain is lost. The whole present line of treatment of Tuberculosis is largely a hopeless business. Prevention, not cure, is the proper way to overcome the disease, and the three main lines of attack are (1) education of the people in the elementary laws of hygiene, the necessity of fresh air and sunlight, (2) improved housing conditions, (3) elimination of tubercular meat and milk from the ordinary food supplies.

The following Table shews the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Batley who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1919, and is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners:—

Death before notification	42
Death 1 month, or under, after notification	98
Death 2 months after	19
Death 3 months after	14
Death 4 months after	8
Death 5 months after	8
Death 6 months after	7
Death 7 months after	5
Death 8 months after	3
Death 9 months after	2
Death 10 months after	3
Death 11 months after	4
Death 12 months and over	34

The steps taken by the Medical Officer of Health on notification of a case to him as required by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, are described in the Report for 1914.

INFLUENZA caused 104 deaths during 1918, and was epidemic in Batley until the end of March, 1919, 83 deaths being attributed to it.

A full Report upon the incidence of the disease and the steps taken to combat it was compiled by the Medical Officer for the use of the Town Council, and a copy forwarded to the Local Government Board in January, 1919. The remarks contained therein apply equally to the first three months of 1919.

Information respecting **NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES** is given in the Report of the School Medical Officer which forms the latter part of this volume.

VENEREAL DISEASE is not directly dealt with by the Town Council, the County Council being the responsible authority. I am informed by doctors practising in the town that, judging from the cases seen by them, there is no reason to believe that Batley contains any less number of persons suffering from these diseases than other similar towns, and a study of the figures referring to premature birth and allied conditions supports this opinion. Patients may receive free treatment at the Centres established by the County Council, and the most likely ones for them to visit are those at the Infirmaries of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield and Dewsbury. I am informed by the Secretary of the Dewsbury General Infirmary that "the number of attendances at the Clinic for the year 1919, inclusive of treatment for Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Prophylactic etc., from the Borough of Batley was approximately three thousand." Several attempts have been made during the last two years to commence propaganda work in the town, but neither the Town Council nor the public generally have taken up the matter, the two opinions expressed being (a) there cannot be much, if any, of these diseases in the town; (b) the subject is a distasteful one with which people are unwilling to associate themselves. This attitude resembles the well-known action of the ostrich.

SMALL POX, although more than once near at hand, has not made its appearance in Batley during 1919. On several occasions contacts have been kept under observation with, happily, no further result. Vaccination was refused in every instance. This is an area in which many anti-vaccinationists reside, and has suffered severely from Small Pox in past years. The Clerk to the Guardians informs me it is not possible to give

the figures respecting exemption certificates issued, and successful primary vaccinations during the year. The percentage of scholars found to be unvaccinated at the routine school medical inspections during recent years was:—

1908	31	...	1911	32	...	1914	43	...	1917	34
1909	39	...	1912	33	...	1915	42	...	1918	36
1910	34	...	1913	46	...	1916	35	...	1919	38

As a result of the General Works Committee installing electrical power at the Sewage Works it became necessary to at once make other arrangements for the disinfection of articles from infected houses. The Medical Officer had drawn attention for some years to the fact that the existing apparatus was obsolete, and the facilities for doing the work efficiently were of a primitive and unreliable nature. The action of the General Works Committee brought matters to a head with the result that a modern disinfecting apparatus of the Manlove Alliott type was purchased from that firm for some £284, and an up to date disinfecting and contact station is now in course of erection at the Refuse Destructor Works. Steam will be at hand and obtainable from the boilers there at all times. The fear of having to fight a Small Pox epidemic without sufficient weapons of this nature will no longer exist, and the advent of the next case is looked upon with less anxiety than formerly.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS are carried out by Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Outfits are kept at the Public Health Department, Batley, and delivered to practitioners on request. The figures for the year 1919 as supplied by Dr. Sutherland are:—

Widal 2, Spitta 16, Diphtheria 127, Other 1. Total 146.

DISINFECTIONS have been performed as shewn below:—

	Beds	Pillows	Cushions	Blankets	Mattresses	Sheets	Quilts	Wearing Apparel	Carpets	Miscellaneous Articles	Totals
Destroyed for the Borough ...	34	12	3		96					5	150
Disinfected for the Borough ...	279	621	79	746	138	249	351	1111	224	590	4388
Disinfected for the Batley & District Hospital ..	79	165		225		15	19	40		81	624
Totals ..	392	798	82	971	234	264	370	1151	224	676	5162

No. of houses disinfected 124, rooms disinfected 47, apparatus charged 330 times.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 565.
illegitimate 51.

Nett Deaths in the year of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate infants } 52. \\ \text{illegitimate infants } 10. \end{array} \right.$

The infant mortality rate for Batley for 1919 is 100.6 per 1000 births registered. It is the lowest ever previously recorded and is very encouraging having regard to the efforts made on behalf of the child life of the town. It compares very favourably with the average rates for the previous thirty years which were 1890 to 1899, 191.1; 1900 to 1909, 175.7; and 1910 to 1919, 127.8.

An analysis of the 62 infantile deaths shews that thirty (almost 50 per cent.) died during the first month of life, and of these, 22 during the first week. The great majority of the 62 deaths were entirely preventable and accounted for as follows:—

Six were from ordinary infectious causes, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Tuberculosis. Thirteen were from respiratory diseases, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, almost certainly due to exposure and chills. Eight were caused by improper feeding and pollution of food by flies and filth. Diarrhœa, Enterities, Gastritis, and Rickets. One was due to injury at birth. Thirty-one, or exactly half of the sixty-two deaths, were the result of Premature Birth (18), Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus (11), Atelectasis and Congenital Malformation (2), all causes of infantile death connected with Syphilis which is the origin of the condition in a large proportion of instances though not in every case. Ten of the 62 deaths were of illegitimate children, the causes being Premature Birth, Debility, and Marasmus 6, Pollution of Food 2, Whooping Cough 1, and Bronchitis 2. Generally speaking, therefore, it was quite possible for much of this useless sacrifice of life to have been prevented, given education and care on the part of those in charge of the infants, and the means by which venereal diseases could be eradicated from amongst the population.

The following Table of deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases, all preventable, shews the reduction which has accompanied the almost entire abolition of privy middens, the stricter control exercised over manure accumulations and other fly breeding centres, with the institution of dried milk at the Welfare Centres during recent years:—

1890	33	1897	44	1904	84	1911	56
1891	20	1898	30	1905	55	1912	4
1892	17	1899	53	1906	84	1913	30
1893	77	1900	35	1907	39	1914	24
1894	12	1901	86	1908	52	1915	9
1895	46	1902	20	1909	6	1916	10
1896	19	1903	34	1910	8	1917	12
		1918	8	1919	4		

The staff engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work consists of three fully trained hospital nurses, each of whom is a certified midwife and in possession of the C.M.B. certificate. These work under a Superintendent who also possesses the C.M.B. certificate, and is an ex-Sister of St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester. One-third of their time is devoted to the duties of a School Nurse, and two-thirds to the duties of a Health Visitor, together with the incidental work connected therewith. The whole staff acts under the personal supervision and control of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, to whom they are responsible.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at the Town Mission Hall, Batley, open each Tuesday from 2 to 4 p.m., and one at the Wesleyan Sunday School, Batley Carr (established October 1st, 1919), open each Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m. There is a voluntary committee of ladies connected with the Centre at the Batley Town Mission, who collect subscriptions, provide tea for mothers, sell suitable garments, and help generally in the work of the Centre. At the Batley Carr Centre tea is not provided. The Superintendent Health Visitor works this Centre there being no voluntary workers attached thereto, although their attendance would be welcomed. The Medical Officer may be consulted at the Town Mission Hall, on Tuesdays. Infants attending at Batley Carr are referred by the Superintendent to the Medical Officer at the Town Mission Centre if thought necessary. A serious loss, much deplored, was sustained during 1919 by the untimely deaths of Mrs. T. C. Taylor and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Taylor, who were energetic and untiring voluntary workers at the Town Mission Centre. These ladies did much in an unostentatious way for the mothers and infants of the town, and

on several occasions Mrs. Taylor gave money in considerable amount to the Medical Officer of Health with the request that it be used at his discretion for necessitous cases. Mr. T. C. Taylor, as a memorial to the memory of his wife and daughter, very generously purchased Rock House, Batley, and presented it, together with Stock, the Interest of which will cover the ground rent, to the Batley Town Council for use as a Maternity Home. At the time of writing the legal formalities connected with the transfer of this property have not been completed, but it is expected the Maternity Home will be opened during 1920. and will be of the greatest benefit to the community.

The MIDWIVES of the town are under the supervision of the County Council through Miss Brook, the Superintendent Health Visitor of the County Council, who visits them, so Miss Brook informed me, on behalf of the Medical Officer to the County Council. This procedure supersedes an arrangement made by resolution of the County Council in April, 1917, when the Medical Officer for Batley was appointed in an honorary capacity to inspect them on behalf of the County Council. During the continuance of that arrangement much advantage was gained by all parties concerned, the local Medical Officer being in constant touch with the midwives, able to assist them by advice and, at the same time, to see there was no breach of the regulations. The number of certified midwives practising in Batley is seven, of whom one is untrained.

A Report on the establishment of an ANTENATAL CLINIC was prepared by the Medical Officer, and adopted by the Town Council in July, 1919. A copy was at the same time sent to the Ministry of Health. It is hoped that when the new Maternity Home is opened an Ante-Natal Clinic may be established there. When such takes place it will be necessary to make arrangements for the dental treatment of prospective mothers. As the Education Committee have appointed a part-time School Dentist, and there is a fully-equipped dental surgery at the Public Health Department, this should be easy of accomplishment. Apart from an annual contribution of £50 to the Batley Hospital no arrangements for the hospital treatment of mothers or infants are made by the Local Authority.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Births notified 679 (by doctors 418, midwives 241, others 20); still births notified 37; ante-natal, 1st visits 76, re-visits 78; infants under 12 months, 1st visits 620, re-visits 4892; children between 12 months and five years of age 1967; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 34; Measles 233; Pneumonia 100; Malaria 12; Tuberculosis 277; Still Births 37; Midwives 5; Other visits 82. Total visits 8,413. On two afternoons weekly Health Visitors are on duty at the Welfare Centres. They also report to the Medical Officer on insanitary conditions and nuisances observed during their routine work.

BATLEY TOWN MISSION WELFARE CENTRE.

Attendances of Ante-Natal cases 36, attendances of Mothers with infants 3334, total 3370; number of Mothers on register 599; average attendance per mother 5; number of lbs. of dried milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 976 at a cost of £94 11s. 4d.; number of Mothers to whom given 52; average number of weeks each Mother received dried milk 10; * number of lbs. dried milk sold here and at the Public Health Department 14,680, value £1,445 13s. 10d.; Virol sold 194 tins; Virolax sold 67 tins; Bottles sold 121; Teats sold 124; Milk covers sold 6; Pneumonia Jackets 20. * One pound of this particular dried milk equals four quarts of the best quality of fresh milk.

ARTICLES GIVEN AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vests 127 (35 of these were bought with money given by Mrs. T. C. Taylor); Nightdresses, 5 at 6s. each, £1 10s. 0d.; Miscellaneous garments 13; Pneumonia Jackets 5; Wool given to 14 Premature Babies; Bottles 10; Teats 7; Vests received for giving away from Miss Ffolliott 2; from the Voluntary Workers' Committee 8; 3 blankets given by Mrs. Perkins, Bradford Road, Batley, for free distribution.

BATLEY CARR WELFARE CENTRE (Opened October 1st, 1919).

Attendances (October 1st to December 31st) 264; Number of Mothers on register 45 (all new cases); Average attendance

of each mother 2; Dried Milk sold (one pound equals four quarts of the best fresh milk) 710 lbs., value £76 18s. 4d.; Virol sold 91 tins; Virolax sold 7 tins; Bottles sold 6; Teats sold 10.

CLOTHING (sold).—Vests 28, Squares 4, Socks (5 pairs), Petticoats 3, Bibs 13, Nightgowns 4, Wool 10ozs., Various 3, Flannel 48½ yards.

All articles in the above lists which have been sold were obtained in the name of the Medical Officer of Health, who is financially responsible as an individual. The Town Council is not financially concerned therewith. It will be realised that with a turnover of some £1,800 yearly the amount of work required in keeping the accounts, banking the money, ordering new stock, stocktaking, arranging for making garments, and general organisation is no light matter. This work is undertaken and excellently performed by the Superintendent Health Visitor (Sister Evans), and Miss K. M. Senior, the latter acting as Secretary of the Welfare Centres. I wish to place on record my appreciation of their valuable services.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS' RECORD (January 1st to December 31st, 1919).

Subscriptions collected £23 16s. 0d.; Cost of teas provided at Welfare Centre, Town Mission, on Tuesdays £9 18s. 3d.; Number of garments sold at cost price 336; Number of yards of flannel sold at cost price 131; Number of lbs. of wool sold at cost price 15½; Number of garments given away 30; Other gifts: Prizes given to winners of Baby Competition.

REMARKS.—The Savings Club has done good work during 1919. It has been managed by Mrs. Almond and Mrs. Greenwood. Only two mothers have spent the money outside the Child Welfare Centre.

Signed, EDITH M. FOX,	}	Joint Hon. Secretaries, Voluntary Workers' Committee.
MABEL M. CRITCHLEY.		

The voluntary workers, under the leadership of the two honorary secretaries (Mrs. Fox and Mrs. L. C. Critchley), organised and carried through a competition amongst the infants attending the Welfare Centre for prizes given by an illustrated

paper, and, on another occasion, gave consolation prizes to others. The intentions of everyone concerned were good, and a lot of work was entailed, but it is not desirable there should be any other similar function much jealousy and ill-feeling being caused amongst the mothers who do not understand the methods by which an estimate of an infant's physical condition is arrived at.

In celebration of the signing of Peace a tea was given by the Mayoress (Mrs. John Stubley), to which all mothers whose names were on the Register as having attended at a Centre since January 1st, 1919, were invited, and each infant was given a mug bearing an inscription. This function was very successful, and the thanks of the inhabitants were extended to the Mayoress for her generosity.

STILL BIRTHS were notified 37 times by doctors or midwives. This does not include miscarriages and abortions, exact figures for which are unobtainable, but which are known to be considerable. In every case of still birth a Health Visitor calls upon the mother, gives appropriate advice, endeavours to obtain information as to the probable cause, and reports to the Medical Officer who, after consideration of such report, instructs the Health Visitor as to her procedure upon again visiting the mother. An analysis of these still births shews that Syphilis and Rickets were probably responsible between them for two-thirds of the occurrences.

In the case of INFANT DEATHS an investigation and report is made on similar lines to the above. Practically every one of these infants is previously known to the Health Visitors.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS and ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN are not dealt with in any particular manner, but extra and special attention is given in such instances by means of more frequent visitation, the free distribution of garments, dried milk, etc., where requisite.

During the year the Medical Officer asked the Proprietors of Picture Palaces, Theatres, and similar places of entertainment to prohibit for the future the admission of WOMEN WITH INFANTS IN ARMS to evening performances, and it is gratifying to be able to state all proprietors willingly agreed to the suggestion.

PUERPERAL FEVER was notified four times, the patients being attended during confinement twice by doctors and twice by midwives. All recovered. One was removed to the Oakwell Isolation Hospital on account of unsuitable home conditions and lack of nursing facilities.

MEASLES is referred to in a previous part of this Report and also in the Report of the School Medical Officer. WHOOPING COUGH cases are visited and dealt with in the same manner as Measles, whilst cases of EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA receive frequent visitation and advice from the Health Visitors.

A case of POLIOMYELITIS was notified, the patient being a girl aged 1 year, 3 months. Paralysis of certain muscles below the left knee resulted. This case has been the subject of two special reports to the Ministry of Health.

Of the ten cases of OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM eight were notified by doctors and two by midwives. Two of the infants were illegitimate, but both recovered without permanent injury to eyesight. Of the remainder one infant died, one was permanently blinded in both eyes, whilst the remainder recovered without any permanent injury to sight. Hospital treatment was obtained at Dewsbury, Bradford, and Leeds. Attempts have been made to arrange for the admission of cases of this very serious condition to the Batley Hospital on the ground that prompt and efficient treatment quickly cures the condition in a few days, but, up to the present, nothing definite has transpired.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The work of the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES and OTHER OFFICERS engaged in sanitary work is referred to throughout the Report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION for infectious diseases is provided at the Oakwell Joint Hospital for the old Borough of Batley, and at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital for that portion of the Borough which was formerly within the Urban District of Soothill Upper. Full particulars have been given in previous annual reports respecting these hospitals. Both are under the medical superintendence of general practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively.

For the year ending March 31st, 1919, the payments made by the Batley Town Council to the Oakwell and Dewsbury Joint Hospital Boards were:—

OAKWELL JOINT HOSPITAL. DEWSBURY JOINT HOSPITAL.

Precept	£2805	2	0	Precept	£369	8	10	
Maintenance of				Maintenance of				
Patients	£	208	6	8	Patients	£143	9	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£3013	8	8		£512	17	10	

The number of patients admitted from the Borough of Batley to these hospitals during the year ending March 31st, 1919, was to Oakwell 45, to Dewsbury 23. The average cost per patient to Batley in round figures was £51 17s. 1d. These figures are based on the above and include both precept and maintenance.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The following are in force in Batley:—

	Parts or Sections in force.	Date of adoption.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	II., III., IV. & V.	November 1st, 1892.
Infectious Disease Pre- vention Act, 1890.	Whole Act.	November 1st, 1892.
Notification of Births Act, 1907.	Whole Act.	January 2nd, 1908.

The following Bye-laws and Regulations are also in force.

Bye-law.	Date.
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
Houses let in Lodgings	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order	1891
Hackney Carriages	1891
Baths and Wash-houses	1893
Markets and Fairs	1898
Betting in Streets	1899
Pleasure Grounds	1910

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on July 7th, 1915, the Medical Officer recommended the adoption of the Model Byelaws of the Local Government Board respecting Tents, Vans and Sheds. On July 21 he also recommended the adoption of the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, with certain modifications, respecting Offensive Trades. In previous Annual Reports the desirability of adopting portions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, have been pointed out. Attention is again drawn to these recommendations.

SMOKE NUISANCES are general throughout this district as is more or less the case in most busy manufacturing towns. The output of smoke could be considerably lessened by more careful stoking and sufficient boiler room until the time arrives—still far distant—for the substitution of electrical or other power with the abolition of the present methods.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during 1919 he made observations of 171 chimneys, 20 informal, and 3 statutory notices being served.

The nuisance from the burning pit heap at Scothill Wood Colliery still exists, but at the present time is considerably less offensive than during recent years, the portion on fire having, to a large degree, burnt itself out.

The Town Council took proceedings against the Colliery Company, the case being heard at Batley Police Court on July 25th, 1919. The decision of the magistrates was "Adjourned twelve months to 26th July, 1920, on an undertaking given by Mr. Alfred Blakeley on behalf of defendants that they would use their best endeavours to put an end to the nuisance and not meanwhile put any more refuse on the pit heaps in question."

Large quantities of coal washings have been deposited on another site, and there is every probability that within the near future these will ignite, repeating the nuisance.

RAG FLOCK ACT.—Two samples were taken, the results certified by the Public Analyst being 8.51 and 15.60 parts of Chlorine per 100,000.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

INSPECTIONS—

Factories, 93; Workshops, 58. Total, 151.

HOMEWORK—

Nature of work, wearing apparel.

Lists, 2.

Workmen, 2.

DEFECTS FOUND—

Want of Cleanliness	8	Remedied	8
Other Nuisances	14	,,	14
Insufficient Sanitary Accommoda- tion	6	,,	6
Offences under Factory and Work- shops Act	2	,,	2
Totals	30	,,	30

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Rag Sorting	144
Boot Repairing	27
Dressmaking	20
Breadmaking	27
Umbrella Repairing	12
Millinery	11
Tailoring	7
Blacksmiths	6
Waste Sorting	6
Plumbing	8
Joiners	6
Tinplate Working	6
Watch Repairing	3
Wheelwrights	3
Rug Making	6
Carriage Building	1
Stocking Knitting	4
Saddlery	4
Basket Making	4
Motor Engineering	3
Various	22
Total	330

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5): Notified by H.M. Inspector, 25; Reports of (action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, 25.

Details of the defects remedied :—Workshops, limewashed, 8; Additional water closets fitted, 6; Water closets limewashed, 2; Water closet door fasteners provided, 12; Fire Escapes, 2; Water closet door screens, 5.

HOUSING.

Tenements in the occupation of Private Families in Batley at Census, 1911.

	No. of Rooms per Tenement.	Number of Persons in Private Families.															Total number of Private Families	Population in Private Families
		Number of Private Families.																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total Population :— 1901, 34708; 1911, 36389	1	100	64	33	13	2	1	87	35	8	2						213	395
Total families or separate occupiers, private or other, 1901, 8417; 1911, 9114.	2	206	744	641	490	315	158	192	79	34	20	6	4		1		2686	9081
Tenements with more than two occupants per room— No. 1,060; Popn., 6975; Proportion per cent. to population in private families, 19'3.	3	82	615	737	632	445	281	116	60	33	17	12	3	2			3128	12572
	4	27	238	347	322	247	185	75	46	23	14	3					1609	7130
	5	8	105	160	161	122	114	27	12	10	5	4	1				831	3909
	6	4	34	54	70	50	28	13	5	3	2	1	1	1			299	1413
	7		12	28	31	29	22	27	5	3							148	723
TOTALS ...	8	1	6	17	13	15	7	5	4	2		1					71	329
	9	1	1	9	11	6	8	12	2				1				51	264
	10 & upwards			6	12	13	16	3	4	1	2	1					58	320
		429	1819	2032	1755	1244	820	530	247	114	62	28	10	3	1		9094	36136

Closing Orders, &c., made under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Shewing the Position at December 31st, 1919.

Situation.	Date of Representation to Sanitary Committee.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Determining Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
94, 96, 98, Oaks Road	Sep. 28th, 1910	Oct. 6th, 1910	None made	Sep. 7th, 1911	Used as Rag Warehouses
192, 194, Halifax Road	Dec. 7th, 1910	Jan. 5th, 1911	May, 1911	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
4, 5, Spa Field (cellars)	May 24th, 1911	June 1st, 1911	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
27, Upper Batley Lane	Dec. 20th, 1911	Jan. 4th, 1912	Do.	Do.	Demolished by owner
6, 6a, 7, 9, 10, 14, Scargill's Fold	Jan. 24th, 1912	Feb. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
15, Scargill's Fold	Do.	Do.	March 6th, 1913	Do.	Do.
8, 11, 12, 13, Scargill's Fold	Do.	Do.	None made	Do.	Demolished by owner
133, 135, 143, High Street	March 13th, 1912	May 2nd, 1912	July 4th, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
1 and 3, Upper Lane	Do.	Do.	None made	Do.	Demolished by owner
21, Jack Lane	July 11th, 1912	Aug. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
64, Mower's Place	Oct. 23rd, 1912	Oct. 31st, 1912	Nov. 10th, 1913	Do.	Added to next house
196, Halifax Road	Nov. 27th, 1912	Dec. 5th, 1912	None made	Do.	Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1919
1 and 2, yard 1, Victoria Street	March 12th, 1913	May 1st, 1914	Dec. 4th, 1913	Aug. 7th, 1913	Converted into through houses
28, 30, White Lee Road	Aug. 13th, 1913	Sep. 4th, 1913	None made	Jan. 7th, 1915	Demolished by Owner
21, 22, 23, Bankfoot Place	Oct. 23rd, 1913	Oct. 30th, 1913	April 1st, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
17, 19, 21, Bradford Road	April 8th, 1914	May 7th, 1914	None made	June 3rd, 1915	Used as Rag Warehouses, Dec 31st, 1919
152, Soothill Lane	Do.	Do.	April 1st, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
13, Spa Field (cellar)	June 24th, 1914	July 2nd, 1914	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
1, court 1, Albion Street	Feb. 24th, 1915	March 4th, 1915	None made	Sep. 2nd, 1915	Demolished by owner, 1916
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Union Place	Feb. 10th, 1915	Do.	Sep. 2nd, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
14 and 16, East Street	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	None made	Do.	Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1919
12, Oldroyd's Yard	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	August 2nd, 1917	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
6, Alma Terrace	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
8, Woodwell Street (cellar)	May 9th, 1917	June 7th, 1917	Do.	Do.	Closed by owner
71, Peel Street	April 25th, 1917	June 7th, 1917	Do.	Do.	Converted by owner into through house, rendered fit for habitation
3, Jacob Street (cellar)	June 13th, 1917	July, 1917	Do.	Do.	Closed by owner

The Inspector under the Housing Acts is Mr. J. Lindley, who is also Inspector of Nuisances. He states that the total number of houses in Batley on December 31st, 1919, was 9,223, of which 8,628 were for the working classes, that five houses for the working classes were built during 1919, and on December 31st seven were in course of erection.

The Registrar-General's figure for population during 1919 is 36,593. There is much overcrowding in the town, and the probability is the Census—when taken—will shew a higher figure. No important change in population has occurred during the year, and none is anticipated until new houses are available. An extract from page 41 of my Annual Report for the year 1914 is here inserted, and should prove interesting:—

“On December 31st, 1914, the population of Batley in round figures was at least 37,000. If we take the Census figures of 19.3 per cent. of the population living under overcrowded conditions, it shews roughly at least 7,000 persons require provision making for them in order that the overcrowding may be abated. A reasonable average number of occupants for a four-roomed artisan's dwelling is four. On this basis no less than 1,750 houses are required according to the Census. Allowing for all errors and cutting these figures down by a thousand we are still left with 750 as being the number. Whether the scarcity of houses will be remedied by private or municipal enterprise, if at all, I am unable to say, but upon the Census figures it would appear that the building of at least 500 houses for workmen in Batley would certainly be a scheme of moderate proportions whoever attempted to deal with the problem.”

At a meeting of the Housing and Town Planning Committee on November 18th, 1919, the following resolution was passed:—

“That the draft replies be adopted including the plan (Section 3) now submitted, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to fill in the copies of the form accordingly, sign the same and forward them to the District Commissioner.”

In this draft was a recommendation by the Committee that 500 houses be erected in Batley.

The principal, if not the entire causes of overcrowding, are the scarcity of houses, large families, and the keeping of lodgers who are sometimes relatives and often younger members of the family recently married. The overcrowding is general, no particular part of the town being specially affected until more houses are provided it is practically impossible to deal with the cases, no alternative accommodation being available. The Town Council has in hand the erection, as a first instalment of 500 houses above referred to, of 180 houses in Bradford Road opposite the Park. Negotiations have for some time been taking place with the District Housing Commissioner.

The following (compiled in accordance with the requirements of Sub. Sec. 4. of Sec. II. HOUSING, Memo 9-med, January, 1920) is a list of alleged overcrowding reported almost entirely by the Health Visitors to the Medical Officer since 1917. The cases are handed by the Medical Officer to the Inspector (Mr. Lindley), and the following table gives the position at the end of December, 1912:—

Year	No. in Register	Conditions	Inspector's Report	Cases of Tuberculosis in house
1917	75	2 rooms, 6 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	97	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 5 under 10	"	
"	104	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 1 under 10	Not Overcrowded	
"	109	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 3 under 10	"	
1918	122	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 4 under 10	"	
"	133	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 3 under 10	"	One
"	150	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 1 under 10	Overcrowded	One
"	160	2 rooms, 2 over 10, 5 under 10	"	
"	161	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 2 under 10	"	
"	164	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	165	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 4 under 13	"	
"	171	1 room, 2 over 10, 1 under 10	Overcrowded	
"	178	2 rooms, 6 over 10	Not Overcrowded	Two
"	179	2 rooms, 5 over 10	"	One
"	180	2 rooms, 6 over 10	"	One
"	200	3 rooms, 5 over 10, 3 under 10	"	One
"	201	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 1 under 10	Overcrowded	One
"	202	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 2 under 10	Not Overcrowded	
"	203	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 2 under 10	Overcrowded	
"	204	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 4 under 10	Not Overcrowded	
"	205	2 rooms, 2 over 14, 5 under 14	"	
"	210	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 1 under 10	"	
"	216	2 rooms, 4 over 10, 3 under 10	"	One
"	220	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 4 under 10	"	
"	221	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 5 under 10	Overcrowded	
"	229	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	233	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 2 under 10	"	One
1919	261	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 1 under 10	Overcrowded	Three
"	296	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 2 under 10	Not Overcrowded	One
"	297	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 1 under 10	"	One
"	298	3 rooms, 7 over 10, 4 under 10	Overcrowded	One
"	300	3 rooms, 5 over 14, 3 under 14	"	
"	344	3 rooms, 7 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	346	2 rooms, 4 over 10, 5 under 10	"	One
"	353	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 3 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	354	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 6 under 13	"	
"	357	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 5 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	358	3 rooms, 6 over 10, 4 under 10	"	One
"	375	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 3 under 10	Overcrowded	
"	391	2 rooms, 2 over 10, 6 under 10	Not Overcrowded	
"	406	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	410	1 room, 2 over 10, 1 under 10	Not Overcrowded	
"	411	2 rooms, 5 over 10, 1 under 10	"	
"	417	1 room, 2 over 10, 2 under 10	"	
"	444	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	"	
"	450	1 room, 2 over 10, 2 under 10	"	
"	467	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 2 under 10	"	
"	471	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 6 under 13	"	
"	478	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 6 under 13	"	
"	479	3 rooms, 6 over 10, 4 under 10	Overcrowded	
"	481	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 5 under 13	"	
"	490	2 rooms, 6 over 10, 2 under 10	"	
"	494	2 rooms, 3 over 10, 4 under 10	"	
"	496	2 rooms, 2 over 10, 6 under 10	"	
"	498	2 rooms, 5 over 10	"	One

The general type of house in Batley is the working class dwelling, and the mansion, of which the former predominates. There are comparatively few dwellings of the middle class type. In April, 1908, just before the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act came into force there were 3,214 back to back houses in the town. Some of these are of a good type—so far as it is possible for a back-to-back house to be good—and many were bad consisting of only two rooms, one above the other, and built in long rows.

The sanitary standard in the town is not yet up to modern ideals, hundreds of water closets being shared by the occupants of two dwelling houses. Brick fixed receptacles for ashes and refuse also remain in large numbers and should be abolished in favour of covered metal ash bins.

The general character of the defects found to exist in Batley houses are dilapidations, dampness either from defective roofs, walls, or absence of damp proof courses, want of light, defective ventilation. The latter is bound to be the case with so many back-to-back houses.

As no printed report has been issued since 1915, it is thought desirable, having regard to continuity, to quote the following entries from the Nuisance Report Book all alleged to be nuisances and outstanding on December 31st, 1919. The number by which they are referred to is the entry number in the Register. They are separate and distinct from those reported directly to the Inspector of Nuisances. Almost all have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Health Visitors as discovered in the course of their routine work, some are entered by the Assistant Inspector, and some by the Medical Officer himself. They are then handed by the Medical Officer to the Inspector of Nuisances for abatement. It not being so easy now to use the war as an excuse there should be no reason why these cases should remain outstanding.

DAMPNESS OF DWELLINGHOUSES.—46 complaints in register varying from numbers 17 to 502 inclusive, of which three are outstanding since 1916, nine since 1917, five since 1918, and nineteen for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

WINDOW CORDS REQUIRED.—12 complaints in register varying from number 74 to 447 inclusive, of which three are outstanding since 1917, four since 1918, and five for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

DILAPIDATIONS.—6 complaints in register varying from numbers 70 to 371 inclusive, of which two are outstanding since 1917, two since 1918, and two for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

DEFECTIVE ROOFS.—11 complaints in register varying from numbers 85 to 485 inclusive, of which one is outstanding since 1917, one from 1918, and nine for 1919 (one of which is from a house where there are three notified cases of Tuberculosis), on December 31st, 1919.

WINDOWS WHICH CANNOT BE OPENED.—20 complaints in register varying from numbers 237 to 493 inclusive, of which five are outstanding since 1917, seven since 1918, and eight for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

NUISANCES FROM SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—2 complaints in register Nos. 193 and 462, of which one is outstanding since 1918 (from this house a case each of Enteric Fever and Tuberculosis was notified), and one for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

WANT OF ASH BINS.—4 complaints in register varying from numbers 225 to 487 inclusive, of which one is outstanding since 1918, and three for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

DEFECTIVE SINKS OR SINK DRAINAGE. — 3 complaints in register varying from numbers 237 to 493 inclusive, of which one is outstanding since 1918, and two for 1919, on December 31st, 1919.

The last occasion upon which the Housing Inspector presented a Report to the Sanitary Committee as is required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, was September 11th, 1918, and no routine work has been done under this Order since that date. The time now appears to be opportune for the recommencement of these duties.

It has not been found necessary by the Medical Officer to make representations respecting unhealthy areas under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890.

THE BYE-LAWS with respect to NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS in Batley were allowed by the Local Government Board in April, 1889. On page 38 of the Annual Report for 1914, the following comment is made, which applies equally to-day :—

“These bye-laws are now quite obsolete and it would be a great advantage if steps were taken for a new set of modern building bye-laws to be obtained thereby bringing the town up to date in this respect. As examples, it may be mentioned that there is no stipulation at present with regard to the height of rooms and the ventilation of the same. This is particularly necessary in the case of bedrooms. It is quite common for plans to be presented in which the ventilation of houses can never be sufficient, and under the present bye-laws they cannot be disapproved. For the same reason, that objectionable type of house known as the ‘single house’ is regularly being erected, and it seems a ridiculous position for a landlord to be called upon under the Housing and Town Planning Act to effect structural alterations in which existing houses of this type may have their ventilation and lighting improved, whilst at the same time he may present a plan for the erection of new houses of this type which plan cannot be disapproved.”

No regulations have been made in respect of under-ground sleeping rooms under section 17 (7) of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909. At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on May 13th, 1914, this matter was discussed, and the Medical Officer of Health reported that so far as he was aware there were no under-ground sleeping rooms in Batley, but he advised that these regulations should be adopted, as had been done in neighbouring towns, in order that additional powers might be possessed to deal with any places of this nature if discovered, or in view of any possible development in the future. The Sanitary Committee were of opinion there was no necessity for the adoption of such regulations and in consequence no action was taken.

Bye-laws with respect to HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS were adopted by the Town Council in February, 1899, and approved by the Local Government Board. There are no houses of this nature in the Borough.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on July 7th, 1915, the Medical Officer recommended the adoption of the model BYE-LAWS of the Local Government Board respecting TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS. No action was taken.

ACTION UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1909 :—

There having been no printed Annual Reports since 1915, figures are also given for intervening years.

	Years 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Number of dwellinghouses inspected under, and for the purposes of the Section	Nil	207	280	416
Number of dwellinghouses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	3	4
Number of dwellinghouses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	Nil	77	53	79

ACTION UNDER SEC. 28 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1919.—NIL.

CLOSING ORDERS :—

	Years 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	Nil	Nil	3	4
Number of closing orders made	Nil	Nil	3	4
Number of dwellinghouses in regard to which closing orders were determined on the houses being made fit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

DEMOLITION ORDERS:—

	Years 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Number of demolition orders made ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of houses demolished voluntarily	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS:—

Number of representations made (Sec. 38, Housing Act, 1890)	Nil
Number of buildings demolished	Nil
Number of representations still under consideration ...	Nil

STAFF ENGAGED IN HOUSING WORK:—

Mr. JOSEPH LINDLEY, Housing Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances.

Mr. GEORGE MILNER, Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.

The Health Visitors' report defective housing conditions to the Medical Officer of Health when discovered in the course of their routine duties. Where necessary these are initialled by the Medical Officer, entered in the Register, and handed to the Inspector for necessary action. This is altogether apart from the Inspector's Register and in addition thereto.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

**REPORT OF THE SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1919.**

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*Fellow (Past President Yorkshire Branch) Society of Medical
Officers of Health.*

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, &c.

In view of the heavy cost of printing, this Report is cut down to the minimum.

The various Tables to a large extent explain themselves. A comparison is given with each previous year since medical inspection of scholars became compulsory.

The following short comments touch upon the principal points arising out of school medical inspection in Batley during 1919.

In 1920 a considerable expansion in the work will take place owing to the requirements of the Board of Education, an intermediate age group having to be inspected which alone will increase the work by at least one-third, the extension of the School Clinic, establishment of the Dental and Eye Clinics, and other incidentals.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

STAFF.—The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and personally performs all the routine and special examinations. He is assisted by a Superintendent School Nurse, who is present at all examinations. There are also three School Nurses, each of whom devotes one-third of her time to School Medical work, two-thirds being occupied with duties as Health Visitor.

SCHOOLS.—There are thirteen, with twenty-nine departments.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS during 1919 was 65.3 per cent., which is a record, and testifies to the increased interest taken.

HEAD TEACHERS generally are taking a great interest in the medical examinations which is, of course, essential if the best results are to be obtained. In most cases they accept the invitation to be present at the examination. A minority do not attend. Thanks are tendered to them for assistance

during the year. The co-operation of the School Attendance Officers has also been appreciated.

RECORDS.—The card index system is employed, all Records being kept in the Office of the School Medical Officer.

AGE GROUPS inspected during 1919 were all those newly admitted and under the age of five years, together with all those whose fifth and thirteenth birthdays occurred during 1919.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS MEDICALLY INSPECTED.
Routine, 1120; Non-Routine, 749; Total 1869, or 35.3 per cent. of the scholars on the School Registers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECTS.—The total percentage of defects (excluding defective teeth) found amongst scholars at the Routine Examinations during 1919, was 56.3. This should be compared with the figures given in the comparative Table for each year since 1908.

The percentages are (excluding defective teeth):—

Free from classified defects	Average for last 12 years.	Found suffering from one or more classified defects.	Average for last 12 years.
43.6	42.0	56.3	57.8

If verminous conditions are also deducted the figures are:

Free from classified defects.	Average for last 12 years.	Found suffering from one or more classified defects.	Average for last 12 years.
55.2	55.8	44.7	44.0

MALNUTRITION.—297 cases specially recorded. A number of these were suspected to be tubercular and referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. All of them were suffering

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—GIRLS.

Name of School	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.					
	5			13		
	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.
Park Road	18	39.2	35.3	33	50.8	64.4
St. Mary's	23	39.2	34.3	24	52.8	67.3
Healey	13	40.0	35.5	9	55.5	72.0
Purlwell	43	39.9	36.0	39	54.1	71.1
Parish Church	14	40.6	37.4	18	53.2	69.3
Staincliffe	8	41.7	35.6	17	54.4	72.5
Field Lane	13	38.8	34.1	—	—	—
Carlinghow	29	40.5	37.0	21	52.9	68.1
Brownhill	5	40.7	33.4	12	54.1	69.3
Warwick Road	15	38.9	32.6	33	54.0	70.6
Mill Lane	14	39.4	35.4	18	56.1	78.4
Hanging Heaton	7	40.0	34.1	8	54.9	75.4
Gregory Street	4	38.2	35.6	10	53.8	71.2
Average for the 13 Schools	206	39.7	35.1	242	53.8	70.8
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	—	40.5	39.2	—	55.6	76.4
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)						
(a) for the thirteen Schools	—	100.9	15.8	—	136.9	32.1
(b) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard		103.0	17.5		142.0	34.5

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—BOYS.

Name of School.				AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.					
				5			13		
				Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.
Park Road	...	...	14	39.8	36.8	38	53.6	68.0	
St. Mary's	...	..	27	39.2	35.2	24	51.8	64.6	
Healey	...	...	27	40.3	36.6	10	54.7	74.9	
Purlwell	...	...	37	40.1	36.7	31	53.4	71.4	
Parish Church	...	...	24	40.4	39.2	22	53.9	69.9	
Staincliffe	...	...	13	40.2	34.4	18	54.6	69.1	
Field Lane	...	...	17	40.6	37.0	—	—	—	
Carlinghow	...	..	23	41.0	38.5	27	53.1	70.3	
Brownhill	...	...	7	40.4	33.3	7	53.1	70.4	
Warwick Road	...	...	24	38.4	33.3	23	53.9	68.3	
Mill Lane	...	...	13	45.0	42.7	24	55.0	74.7	
Hanging Heaton	...	...	6	40.3	36.6	18	53.6	70.6	
Gregory Street	..	..	14	41.7	39.8	—	—	—	
Average for the 13 Schools				246	40.5	36.9	242	53.6	70.2
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard				—	41.0	39.9	—	54.9	76.7
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)									
(a) for the Thirteen Schools				—	103.0	16.7	—	136.3	31.8
(b) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard				—	104.2	18.1	—	140.0	34.7

AVERAGE HEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN

Age Group (Years)	BOYS.			
	Average for 1919.	Average for last 10 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	Average height of Elementary School Children in England and Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations. (Greenwood, 1913)
5	40.5 ins.	1909 39.0 ins. 1910 38.5 " 1911 39.5 " 1912 38.5 " 1913 40.0 " 1914 39.5 " 1915 39.8 " 1916 40.1 " 1917 39.6 " 1918 40.1 "	41.0 ins.	40.6 ins.
13	53.6 ins.	1909 54.2 ins. 1910 53.5 " 1911 54.0 " 1912 54.5 " 1913 54.1 " 1914 53.9 " 1915 53.6 " 1916 54.1 " 1917 53.6 " 1918 53.9 "	56.9 ins.	56.0 ins.
	GIRLS.			
5	39.7 ins.	1909 38.5 ins. 1910 37.7 " 1911 38.5 " 1912 37.7 " 1913 39.2 " 1914 39.3 " 1915 39.8 " 1916 39.5 " 1917 39.2 " 1918 39.7 "	40.5 ins.	40.4 ins.
13	53.8 ins.	1909 54.7 ins. 1910 54.2 " 1911 51.7 " 1912 54.5 " 1913 54.6 " 1914 54.2 " 1915 54.3 " 1916 54.8 " 1917 54.5 " 1918 54.1 "	57.7 ins.	56.8 ins.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN.

Age Group (Years)	BOYS.			
	Average for 1919	Average for last 10 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	Average weight of Elementary School Children in England and Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations (Greenwood, 1913)
5	36'9 lbs.	{ 1909 36'5 lbs. 1910 35'0 " 1911 35'7 " 1912 36'0 " 1913 37'4 " 1914 36'6 " 1915 36'2 " 1916 37'1 " 1917 36'2 " 1918 37'2 "	39'9 lbs.	38 6 lbs.
13	70'2 lbs.	{ 1909 71'7 lbs. 1910 69'5 " 1911 80'2 " 1912 71'0 " 1913 70'6 " 1914 70'7 " 1915 69'1 " 1916 71'4 " 1917 70'0 " 1918 70'2 "	82'6 lbs.	77'4 lbs.
	GIRLS.			
	Average for 1919	Average for last 10 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	Average weight of Elementary School Children in England and Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations (Greenwood, 1913)
5	35'1 lbs.	{ 1909 34'7 lbs. 1910 33'5 " 1911 35'0 " 1912 34'7 " 1913 35'6 " 1914 36'2 " 1915 36'0 " 1916 35'2 " 1917 34'7 " 1918 36'8 "	39'2 lbs.	37'7 lbs.
13	70'8 lbs.	{ 1909 73'7 lbs. 1910 69'5 " 1911 72'0 " 1912 72'2 " 1913 71'8 " 1914 70'9 " 1915 70'1 " 1916 69'7 " 1917 71'0 " 1918 69'9 "	87'2 lbs.	80.3 lbs.

from Anæmia to a greater or lesser extent. Reference to the Tables of Weights and Heights shows once again that Batley children, particularly the leavers, are considerably under the average standard. The explanation is principally to be found in the fact that these children are not insufficiently fed, but improperly fed. There is a lack of fat and need of green vegetables in the average diet. During the later years of the war this has been unavoidable. Defective housing, overcrowding, and particularly lack of sufficient ventilation in many homes are also contributory causes. The latter is often due to the house being of the back-to-back type, and to the inmates deliberately keeping windows closed, and pasting up bedroom fireplaces, which, if open, allow the chimneys to act as ventilators. Lack of parental control is also a contributing factor in no small degree.

UNCLEANLINESS.—The chief cause of complaint is the verminous condition of the heads of girls, particularly those in the higher standards. Table II. refers only to those seen at Routine Examinations where notice of the intended visit is given, and girls are prepared specially. The quarterly inspections for cleanliness, of which no notice is given, shew the true state of affairs. Generally speaking there is an improvement, but certain families in the various schools are persistently verminous and act as foci of the condition. Prosecution is the only deterrent in those cases. The louse having now been proved to be the agent by which typhus fever, trench fever, and some other diseases are conveyed, apart altogether from the disgusting and degrading circumstances associated with verminous conditions, it is not unreasonable to insist on children being presented at school free from vermin. There is no doubt that Tuberculosis is occasionally the result where the lymphatic glands have been constantly irritated and enlarged through verminous conditions of the scalp. A point worthy of mention is that although many returned soldiers look with disgust on the louse, having experienced his attention, and been aware of the special efforts made to free the troops in the trenches from the creature, many persons still think the above-mentioned conditions are of little, if any, importance, and not worth troubling about. Education may in time improve matters. In the interests of other swimmers verminous girls should be pro-

hibited from admission to the swimming baths. Those attending cookery classes should also be compelled to be previously cleansed from vermin. I have mentioned this often before.

SKIN DISEASES are not often met with at the Routine Examinations. Scholars suffering from the same are notified to the School Medical Officer by teachers or attendance officers when noticed, and, where necessary, are excluded from school. Treatment is given either at the School Clinic or by the family doctor as a rule. Sometimes parents decline to do anything in the matter, but pressure upon them generally produces a favourable result.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT is one of the principal troubles met with. An arrangement, which came into operation in January, 1920, has been made by the Batley Education Committee with Dr. Herley, an Ophthalmic Surgeon, under which all cases of visual defect are referred to him for treatment at his consulting rooms at a fee of 10s. 6d. per case, payable by the Education Committee. Where spectacles are necessary the parents have to pay for these, unless the Committee considers the circumstances are such as to permit of remission, when spectacles are paid for by them. When spectacles are prescribed, the Ophthalmic Surgeon examines them when obtained from the optician in order to see his prescription has been correctly interpreted. Notwithstanding the fact that parents obtain these benefits for their children free of charge, difficulty is not infrequently met with as some object to their children wearing spectacles. Often the children themselves refuse to do so, and the belief that spectacles prevent employment being obtained is a difficulty to combat. The following is a fact, and was heard in a Batley tramcar, the words being spoken by a mother who had a girl with her :—"I am taking this girl to see the eye doctor because the school people have made me, but she will soon be old enough to leave school, and then I shall not bother. If she does not want to wear spectacles then she need not."

EAR DISEASE met with was generally the result of an attack of Measles or Scarlet Fever producing perforation of the drum, deafness to a greater or lesser degree, and otorrhœa. Particular care is taken to impress upon the parents the necessity of treatment and the serious danger to life arising from

neglect of these conditions. Efforts are made to obtain a regular attendance at the School Clinic of children suffering from otorrhœa, but the condition being chronic, they soon tire and cease attending.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS are less in number than might be expected. The dangers and discomforts following these conditions are explained to parents, and in a number of instances an operation for removal follows, with great benefit to the health and intelligence of the scholar. It would be well for the Education Committee to consider the desirability of making arrangements with the Batley Hospital for the operative treatment of such cases. At present the Committee has no facilities for treatment, and private doctors appear unwilling to undertake the work, consequently those children who are taken to hospital obtain treatment whilst others frequently go untreated.

DEFECTIVE TEETH.—It is the exception to find a scholar with a sound set of teeth. This is the more deplorable as dental disease undoubtedly undermines the general health and is the forerunner of much avoidable illness. A part-time qualified Dental Surgeon (Mr. W. G. Gray, L.D.S.), has been appointed by the Education Committee to commence work, March 1st, 1920. Rooms for dental treatment have been prepared at the School Clinic, and the dentist will devote two sessions, each session consisting of three hours, weekly at a remuneration of 15s. per hour. This will only touch the fringe of the amount of dental work necessary amongst the school children of Batley, but it is a commencement and urgently desirable.

HEART DISEASE.—All the organic cases had a history of a previous attack of acute rheumatism. The parents and teachers were warned as to the dangers likely to arise from violent exertion, especially attendance at the swimming baths.

BRONCHITIS was usually of the chronic type. The practice of allowing children to go about during cold weather with bare legs, only short socks being worn, cannot be too strongly condemned. There is also a great need of woollen clothing next

the skin, cotton generally being worn. The two usual replies given by mothers when attention is drawn to these conditions are (1) "They don't look so nice with long stockings on"; (?) "None of ours have ever worn anything but cotton." There is no objection to scholars having bare legs during summer months, but Bronchitis and Pneumonia often follow exposure of the limbs of young children to inclement weather, and when cotton clothing is worn next the skin the onset of these diseases is more probable.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Two definite cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and fifty-seven suspected cases were discovered at the Routine Examinations. Nine definite cases of Glandular Tuberculosis were also met with. Sixty-eight cases of enlargement of the Cervical Glands were seen and although not classified as Tubercular there is little doubt that many of these were, or had been at some previous time, the remainder being generally the result of verminous conditions. The drinking of tuberculous cow's milk is generally the source of this infection, at least ten per cent. of the milk supply of the country being infected with tuberculosis. Of the fifty-seven suspected cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, twenty-nine were later notified as definitely suffering from the disease, and almost all the remainder are kept under observation as doubtful. At the end of the year there were sixty-eight definite cases of Tuberculosis amongst Batley elementary school children, apart altogether from those who are suspected to be Tubercular, whilst, in addition, 59 suffered from Anæmia, 297 from Malnutrition and allied conditions. It is a great pity nothing is done for such children. The town possesses facilities for their open-air education in the Park. This, I have pointed out for ten years. It is not necessary to lay a single brick or spend a penny in structural alterations or additions. Various sentimental objections are heard, but the fact remains that if nothing is done for these children there is every probability that most of them will be a charge upon the rates in later life. The proposals made by me for open-air treatment and education in the Park have been explained in previous Annual Reports. Such is the practice in London, and it is difficult to see why what is looked upon as most desirable in this respect in the Metropolis should be disapproved here.

Putting aside all humane considerations and looking only at the problem from a selfish standpoint, the outstanding fact remains that it will pay to deal with these cases. Give them education and a chance of cure to-day, and they will not be a greater charge on public funds later in their lives.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM call for no special notice.

DEFORMITIES are principally the result of Rickets a preventable disease very prevalent in Batley and similar West Riding towns. The type of deformity is not so severe as ten years ago. If mothers would follow the advice given by the Health Visitors respecting the feeding and rearing of their infants this disease would be stamped out immediately. Unfortunately they will not all do this though some of them accept the advice tendered much to the benefit of their children.

THE NUMBER of individual scholars having defects found at Routine Examinations during 1919 which required treatment, or to be kept under observation, was 631.

FOLLOWING UP.

ALL DEFECTS discovered, if necessary, are followed up through visitation of the home by School Nurses, the giving of further advice, and persuasion of parents to take the requisite steps for the amelioration of the particular condition. In this connection 1,951 home visits were made during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.—Six for failure to cleanse child from vermin, proceedings being taken under attendance bye-laws. Convictions were obtained in all cases, the penalties ranging from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

FREE MEALS to the number of 102 were given to three children.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE HOMES OF BATLEY SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING 1919.

This Table is not strictly accurate as experience proves that parents do not always give truthful replies to queries respecting housing conditions:—

No. of rooms in house.	No. of persons per Tenement.												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and upwards	
1		1	1	1									3
2		7	47	62	60	36	31	10	6	1			260
3		3	43	81	75	63	52	26	12	2			357
4			12	33	41	26	28	10	8	4	2		164
5 and upwards			10	17	28	21	24	24	13	4	3	3	147

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It was not thought desirable to recommend the closure of any of the elementary schools during 1919.

Head Teachers reported 624, School Attendance Officers 184, Parents and others 48 cases of infectious or contagious disease during the year.

In all infectious or contagious conditions the Head Teacher is furnished with a Certificate of Exclusion by the School Medical Officer, and the scholar must not be re-admitted to school until a re-admission Certificate has been received by the Head Teacher. Duplicates of these Certificates are sent to the Secretary for Education.

The total number of exclusions during the year was 1,065.

The following Table shows the average weekly number of children, either patients or contacts, excluded from school during 1919 on account of infectious or contagious conditions:—

Scarlet Fever 7	Vermineous Conditions 6
Whooping Cough 4	Scabies 3
Ringworm 15	Measles 16
Impetigo 5	Mumps 11
Diphtheria 3	Contagious Ophthalmia 1
Chicken Pox 4	Influenza 16

In the case of non-notifiable diseases or conditions—that is to say not notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Infectious Disease Acts or Regulations made under the Public Health Act—information is generally obtained through notification being made by Head Teachers or Attendance Officers.

RULES FOR EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

As ten years have elapsed since rules for exclusion in the case of infectious disease were published in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, it is thought desirable to again give them, especially as several Head Teachers have since been appointed.

SCARLET FEVER.—When patient is treated in Isolation Hospital he must not attend school for two weeks after return home. When patient is treated at home the same rule applies after recovery and disinfection. Children living in infected houses must not attend school for two complete weeks after removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital and disinfection of the premises. When the patient is treated at home the same rule applies after recovery and disinfection.

DIPHTHERIA.—When treated in the Isolation Hospital the patient must not attend school for four weeks after return home. When patient has been treated at home three successive negative swabs taken on different days must have been obtained before return to school. These swabs may be taken by the doctor in attendance on the case, but he must give a written certificate to the Medical Officer of Health that such negative swabs have been obtained by him. Children living in infected houses must not attend school until fourteen days have elapsed from the date of the patient's removal to the Isolation Hospital and disinfection of the premises, and until

three successive negative swabs from their throats taken under the above-mentioned conditions have been obtained. When the patient is treated at home no other child from the same house should attend school while the patient is infectious nor for four weeks afterwards, and until three successive negative swabs have been obtained as above.

MEASLES.—Children attacked by Measles must be kept from school for four weeks. In the case of children living in infected houses the following is the rule. All children who are under seven years and attend the infants' school must be excluded, but those who are over seven years may be allowed to attend the boys' and girls' schools provided that they have already suffered from Measles. Children of the same household who have not had Measles must be excluded from school for 28 days from the date of onset of illness of the last patient with Measles in the house.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The rule for exclusion is similar to that for Measles, except that the infection of Whooping Cough probably lasts six weeks, and any children in the house who attend the infants' school must be excluded from school for this period.

MUMPS AND CHICKEN POX.—Three weeks' exclusion from school must be allowed for cases of Mumps, and the same period, or until all scabs have disappeared, for cases of Chicken Pox. Exclusion in both diseases is confined to the patient alone.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—All notified cases are excluded.

ENTERIC FEVER (TYPHOID).—Scholars living in houses where a case has occurred are not excluded from school.

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

The ground floor of the Public Health Department is used as a School Clinic. It is open from 9 to 9.30 each morning, and at 4.30 each afternoon except Saturday. An inspection clinic is held by the School Medical Officer each Tuesday at 4.0 p.m. The number of attendances during 1919 was 929, the individual scholars being 275.

It is desirable that arrangements be made by the Education Committee for the X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm. The suggestions most worthy of consideration are either that an agreement be made with the Batley Hospital or that scholars be sent to Bradford and treated there at the X-Ray Department of the School Clinic.

During 1919 43 cases of Ringworm of the scalp were notified amongst Batley scholars. X-Ray Treatment would result in a cure and return to school in six weeks whereas under present circumstances it is not unusual for scholars to be absent for many months. The cost of treatment and railway fares to Bradford would be more than covered by the increased grant earned, whilst the education of the scholars would not be seriously held up as at present.

SANITATION OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

There were no structural alterations during 1919.

It is very desirable that where such are under consideration there be close association between the School Medical Officer and the Education Department. There is every prospect of such being the case in future.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

For the following information I am indebted to Mr. Elliott, the Secretary for Education:—

In September, 1919, particulars were supplied by the Head Teachers as to the number of school children employed out of school hours; the nature of the employment, the approximate or average number of hours employed, and the average weekly wages being given.

From these particulars it was found that there were approximately 300 children so employed, about fifty or sixty, however, being employed only for one hour or so per week. 154 out of the 300 were children under 12 years of age. 65 out of the 300 were employed for hours ranging from 17 to 37½ hours per week.

Draft Bye-Laws regulating the employment of children, based upon the provisions of the Children Act, 1903, and the

Education Act, 1918, have been approved by the Local Authority, and are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no organiser of physical training employed by this authority.

All physical training is carried out by the teachers. Each school arranges its own course. Copies of the booklets recently issued by the Board of Education, viz.:—"Syllabuses of Physical Exercises" and "Physical Exercises for children under 7 years of age" have been supplied to Head Teachers of senior and infants' schools respectively.

The possibility of arranging or facilitating attendance at courses of instruction for teachers in Physical Exercises, Folk Dancing, etc., will be considered.

During the year 1919 instruction in swimming was given at the Corporation Baths by a specially appointed Instructor and Instructress. 866 boys and 636 girls from the various elementary schools attended during a part or whole of the season which extended from May to September.

Organised games are more and more being introduced into the schools. The schools Football Association is actively engaged in promoting inter-school matches. The introduction of hockey for girls and tennis for both boys and girls is being considered. A great impetus to these most desirable branches of physical training will be given when playing fields for all schools become available.

TABLE I.
ROUTINE INSPECTION.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

A.

	Entrants					
Age	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total
Boys ..	35	64	246	4	—	349
Girls ...	24	50	206	6	1	287
Totals	59	114	452	10	1	636
Intermedi- ate Group	Leavers					Grand Total
8	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
—	216	26	—	—	242	591
—	224	18	—	—	242	529
—	440	44	—	—	484	1120

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Age	Special Cases	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys... ..	199	20
Girls	228	27
Totals	427	47

**C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN
 INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
 WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES
 (no child being counted more than once in one year).**

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
1869

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT of DEFECTS of CHILDREN DURING 1919.
A—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN				
Ringworm—Head ...	44	8	36	44
Ringworm—Body ...	14	12	2	14
Scabies ...	8	—	8	8
Impetigo ...	56	3	53	56
Minor Injuries ...	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	2	—	2	2
EAR DISEASE ...	8	—	8	8
EYE DISEASE				
(External and other) ...	20	1	19	20
MISCELLANEOUS ...	10	—	8	8

B—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Submitted to Refraction.					For whom glasses were prescribed	For whom glasses were provided	Recommended for treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
Referred for Refraction.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise	Total.					
99	24	48	9	81	63	62	—	2	7

C—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Children.				
Referred for Treatment.	Received Operative Treatment.			Received Other Forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
21	—	10	10	1

E.—TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS.

The average number of visits per annum made by the School Nurses to each School, 6.

Total number of examinations made of children by School Nurses in the year in the schools, 12,752.

Number of individual children found unclean. Accurate figure not available.

Arrangements made by the Authority for cleansing, and the number of children cleansed under these arrangements.—Cleansing Station, but not used for this purpose, as action is not taken under Children Act, 1908.

Record of legal proceedings taken under the Children Act, 1908, or the School Attendance Bye-Laws.—Six prosecutions under Bye-Laws. Convictions in each case.

F.—TREATMENT OF OTHER DEFECTS.

Number of Children.			
Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
	Under Local Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
70	—	65	65

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE IV (A, B, C, D, and F, BUT EXCLUDING E).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	162	24	136	160
Visual Defects ...	99	24	59	83
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	21	—	10	10
Dental Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	282	48	205	253

TABLE VI.
SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT
THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1919.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections. X	1120
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).	572
(3). The number of children in (1) suffering from Malnutrition Skin Disease Defective Vision (including Squint) Eye Disease Defective Hearing Ear Disease Nose and Throat Disease Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) Defective Speech Dental Disease Heart Disease Organic Functional Anæmia Lung Disease (non-tubercular) Tuberculosis Pulmonary (definite) Pulmonary (suspected) Non-Pulmonary Disease of the Nervous System Deformities Other Defects and Diseases	297 14 242 9 14 8 42 69 6 — 4 4 297 29 4 55 10 1 79 73
(4). The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.).	162
(5). The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.).	141

X "Specials" are not included in this Table.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Percentage of Children found with Defects at Routine Examinations
excluding Defective Teeth.

SCHOOL.	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
INFANTS												
Parish Church	35.5	28.1	29.4	22.8	55.8	63.2	56.6	85.0	59.3	55.5	41.9	47.7
Brownhill	25.0	36.3	28.5	42.1	64.2	71.4	60.0	81.2	64.7	55.1	38.4	
Carlinghow	25.1	22.3	33.3	26.3	45.2	78.6	46.9	64.2	94.5	50.5	33.3	
Field Lane	39.4	33.9	21.5	22.4	53.8	81.2	54.5	63.6	69.6	48.6	38.0	
Healey	47.0	19.0	20.0	34.8	48.2	66.6	41.3	72.2	65.6	61.7	16.6	
Park Road	43.5	47.4	39.2	46.4	31.4	89.6	85.0	82.3	83.3	54.5	41.3	
Purlwell	30.5	10.6	21.3	22.3	55.7	60.3	36.6	48.3	42.8	37.8	19.0	
St. Mary's	44.1	47.0	47.1	54.3	73.0	88.8	83.5	88.2	100.0	76.1	42.8	
Staincliffe	30.5	36.1	37.2	19.0	58.6	83.3	44.0	62.5	40.7	56.8	47.3	
Warwick Road	66.6	34.4	27.2	36.3	48.5	74.2	51.0	71.7	66.6	55.3	40.6	
Gregory Street	25.5	9.5	25.8	38.6	63.1	73.3	41.6	36.8	62.5	42.1		
Hanging Heaton	37.5	21.0	4.5	25.0	42.1	71.4	64.2	69.2	100.0	53.3		
Mill Lane	37.8	37.7	27.6	20.1	39.3	80.6	43.7	33.7	73.6	52.9		
GIRLS												
Parish Church	83.3	73.9	85.7	57.6	50.0	77.2	62.8	63.4	64.7	67.5	28.2	
Brownhill	58.3	75.0	60.0	100.0	63.6	100.0	71.4	70.0	69.2	87.5	39.1	
Carlinghow	85.7	76.0	80.7	96.1	75.0	77.2	70.0	76.4	77.7	66.0	53.8	
Healey	77.7	75.0	87.5	76.1	56.0	90.9	83.7	69.6	50.0	66.6	40.5	
Park Road	93.9	59.3	82.7	80.5	61.5	83.7	81.0	72.1	85.4	76.5	44.6	
Purlwell	87.1	63.6	87.5	82.5	79.1	82.3	65.0	75.9	72.8	70.0	53.7	
St. Mary's	75.0	85.7	93.1	92.3	59.0	100.0	85.7	86.6	90.9	93.9	50.8	
Staincliffe	70.5	75.0	75.0	62.5	38.0	80.0	74.2	62.5	60.0	81.8	66.6	
Warwick Road	96.9	70.5	80.0	63.1	65.6	82.6	64.2	73.2	72.5	81.4	48.4	
Gregory Street	80.0	50.0	57.1	91.6	55.5	75.0	63.3	72.4	65.3	60.0		
Hanging Heaton	100.0	63.6	77.7	100.0	60.0	75.0	2.7	75.0	64.2	84.6		
Mill Lane	55.5	63.1	88.8	94.4	61.9	77.2	82.7	71.4	60.7	74.4		
Boys												
Parish Church	77.2	39.1	53.3	50.0	40.0	57.1	50.0	39.1	59.4	52.7	56.6	
Brownhill	85.7	83.3	84.6	75.0	92.8	75.0	57.8	60.0	50.0	80.0	54.5	
Carlinghow	70.3	66.6	54.5	94.4	74.0	95.0	60.5	71.4	59.4	43.7	51.6	
Healey	70.0	68.7	63.6	71.4	25.0	75.0	60.0	59.3	70.8	50.0	54.1	
Park Road	92.1	67.5	66.6	61.5	47.5	85.1	75.0	63.1	64.2	55.5	48.8	
Purlwell	77.4	56.4	92.5	68.5	48.8	81.1	52.9	57.1	56.1	63.9	50.9	
St. Mary's	87.5	78.9	70.0	72.7	89.4	83.3	75.0	79.5	78.0	85.3	55.3	
Staincliffe	61.1	66.6	45.4	43.7	66.6	66.6	61.5	60.0	60.7	73.8	62.9	
Warwick Road	91.3	47.0	79.1	76.6	75.0	73.9	63.5	80.6	59.6	52.0	42.1	
Hanging Heaton	83.3	42.8	66.6	72.7	64.7	77.7	85.7	53.3	76.9	59.0		
Mill Lane	45.8	81.2	70.8	81.2	41.1	90.0	60.7	65.5	66.6	51.2		
TOTALS	56.3	44.0	46.9	49.2	57.5	78.4	63.4	68.3	69.4	61.9	45.6	59.2

TABLE III.

Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1919.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Blind Not at School.	1	2	3
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School.	3	—	3
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children. Notified to the Local Control Author- ity by Local Education Authority during the Year. Not at School	4	4	8
		1	2	3	
	Imbeciles.	At School Not at School	1 2	— 1	1 3
		Idiots.			
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School			
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School	21	30	51
	Other Tubercular Cases.		1	6	7
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School	1 2	1 6	2 8
		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School	2 —	1 1	3 1
	Cripples due to causes other than Tuber- culosis, i.e., Paraly- sis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School	2 —	1 1	3 1
	Other Physical Defec- tives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admis- sion to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Open-Air Schools. Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools. Not at School	1	2	3
Dull or Backward.		Retarded 2 years Retarded 3 years	9 1	3 6	12 7

